

COLONIST WANT ADS... CENT WORD ISSUE.

# The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX HOUSEHOLD COAL ۞ ۞ Hall, Goepel & Company Telephone 83 100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXIII.--NO. 31

VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY JANUARY 13 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

## Frozen Dewdrops

Diamonds are considered the most beautiful of precious stones. When ingeniously cut and tastefully set they give an added charm to any woman's toilet. Besides the pleasure to be derived from them, they are an excellent investment. We have still a large stock of diamonds which we bought before the advance in cost, which we are selling at the old price.

**Challoner & Mitchell,**  
JEWELLERS, 47 Government St.  
Telephone 675

## "ALBERTA"

### Fine Creamery Butter.

Roquefort, Gorgonzola, Stilton and Full Cream Cheese.

**Hudson's Bay Co.**  
VICTORIA, B. C.

## The Elections...

Have endorsed our popularity with the public in offering wonderful bargains in Groceries, and you are invited to help yourself to any extent. Quality is our first consideration. Only the best is good enough for our trade.

French Island Eggs, 35c. dozen.  
Apples, \$1.00 box.  
Cocoas, Vanilla flavor, 25c. lb.  
Asparagus Tips, 25c. tin.

Malt-Nutrine, a non-alcoholic Tonic, makes Blood, Makes Flesh.

See our windows for Saturday Bargains.

**DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.**

SALES BY.

**The Culbert-Browne Co. Ltd.**  
37 and 39 Langley St., opp. Law Courts, -ON-  
Wednesday Jan. 17 at 11 a.m., IMPORTANT  
Auction Sale  
WELL KEPT  
FURNITURE,  
Elegant Piano, Bed and Table Linen, Cutlery, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Please note that owing to the large number of lots, this sale will commence at 11 a.m. Full particulars Sunday Morning's Colonist.

ON AN EARLY DATE  
Desirable Furniture and Effects  
Particulars later.

ON AN EARLY DATE  
MORTGAGE SALE  
-OF-  
Victoria Real Estate.

We are prepared to furnish Houses with New Furniture by contract at 30 per cent. below the usual prices, from cellar to attic complete. We are prepared to buy Houses of Furniture, complete as they stand, without publicity or delay, for spot cash.

We are prepared to conduct Auction Sales on the shortest notice.

We have a few hundred dollars to loan for clients on chattel mortgage.

**THE CULBERT, BROWNE CO., LTD.**  
Telephone 683.

## Something Good In Razor Strops.

We have the best, and show you how to use and keep them in order. Try our fine Sheffield Razors.

Pruning and Budding Knives, Shears, etc.

**FOX'S**

## Anheuser-Busch's ... MALT NUTRINE

(A Non-Intoxicant)

The Best Tonic in the World.

Sold by leading grocers and druggists.

**R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.**  
Wholesale Agents

## A Fac-Simile

of the Brand of Cigarettes that are

### Better Than The Best

MANUFACTURED BY

**B. Houde & Co. QUEBEC.**

## FINE WALL PAPERS.

To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS at greatly reduced prices.

**J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET**

## ELECTRIC MOTORS,

From 1 horse-power up

### CHEAP POWER

Dynamos for Electric Lighting FOR ISOLATED PLANTS From 10 Lights up

**Canadian General Electric Comp'y LIMITED.**  
WRITE FOR PRICES Vancouver, B. C.

## FOR SALE.

### Mining Shares

In all B. C. mines. For quotations call at our office. List your stocks with us.

We recommend Payne as a good investment at present price.

### HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS.

For sale in all parts of the city. We have one of the best lists of houses and lots for sale in the city. Call and examine our list before buying elsewhere.

### FARMS AND FARMING LANDS.

For sale in all parts of the province.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria Real Estate by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, and The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

Agents for The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co., The Alliance Assurance Co.

**A. W. MORE & Co., 86 Government Street.**

## W. JONES AUCTIONEER

Has listed several good paying concerns:

GROCERY, HARDWARE, HOTEL, SALOON, BOATING BUSINESS, etc.

Which will bear inspection. Terms and full particulars on application.

Houses to rent and for sale.

**THE CITY AUCTION MART.**  
Tel. 294. 73 and 73 1/2 Yates St.

## W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street, Tel. phone 693. Victoria, B. C.

## WANTED

A good reliable horse for delivery. Apply at **Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd.** Tel. 413. City Market.

## Call to Horsemen Of This Province.

### Acceptance of British Columbia's Offer of Hundred Men To Sail With Strathcona's Four Hundred.

"Who'll have a horse to ride? Who'll follow me to the wars? Who'll have a sword to hang by his side, And fight with the Queen's Hussars."

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The Government has accepted the generous offer of the High Commissioner to defray the cost of equipping and maintaining four hundred mounted soldiers.

As unfortunately Strathcona is indisposed just now and forbidden to transact any business the details of the organization can not be perfected but the militia authorities are going to prepare equipment.

As British Columbia has offered one hundred mounted men for service, this offer also has been accepted and the men will go on the same vessel as Strathcona's Horse. The entire force will be raised in the Northwest and British Columbia.

The cost to Strathcona will be not less than half a million dollars.

## Buller Likely Fighting Now.

### Forward Movement So Briefly Reported a Step of Greatest Importance.

### Ladysmith's Sick List Causing Great Anxiety—Estimate of Boer Strength.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 13.—(4 a.m.)—General Buller's 28 words announcing his forward movement of Thursday is interpreted as meaning that he has passed around the western end of the Boer lines at Colenso and is now several miles behind them and within 14 miles of Gen. White's outposts at Ladysmith. The Boers a few days ago had forces with guns at Springfield, where Gen. Buller dates his despatch. These commandos have been obviously dislodged, either by fighting or by manoeuvres, the Boers retiring across the Tugela as Gen. Buller advanced. From Gen. Buller's despatch, coupled with the fact that unofficial intelligence from the seat of war has virtually ceased since Monday, the deduction is drawn that important operations are in progress, as he cannot move far without going against the Boer entrenchments.

The deaths from fever and dysentery at Ladysmith, averaging 8 to 10 daily, are considered more serious than the 430 casualties of Saturday's fight, as they indicate the frightfully unsanitary condition of the beleaguered town. A letter from Ladysmith dated December 7 says that even then 90 out of 540 men in the battalion of which the writer was a member were sick with dysentery or enteric fever, and according to a despatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated January 8, the patients and attendants on Trenchard's camp, where the hospital is, numbered 3,800 men.

An apparently well informed correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer strength is now heavily augmented by Cape Colonists, and the enemy's fighting forces may be estimated at fully 100,000 men and 200 guns. The Boers are not compelled to guard their communications. Their grass is good, the crops are growing, vegetables and cattle and sheep are plentiful, and game is abundant."

## YEOMANRY ENLISTMENTS.

### Many Americans Offer but Only British Subjects Taken—Duke of Marlborough Accepted.

London, Jan. 12.—Mr. Reginald Wynne, chief of the Yeomanry recruiting office, says he has refused numerous offers of service made by Americans. Only British subjects are allowed to join. Consequently, he says, the report that several American volunteers have enlisted in the Yeomanry is incorrect. Some Britishers, however, who are alleged to have seen service with the American army in Cuba, have been accepted. The Duke of Marlborough has been accepted by the war office for service in the Yeomanry.

### A TROOP FROM CEYLON.

London, Jan. 12.—Mr. Chamberlain has received telegrams from Ceylon, showing that the executive council has voted to send 125 mounted armed men to South Africa.

## W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

77, 79 and 81 Douglas Street, Tel. phone 693. Victoria, B. C.

## Trenches Flooded

### Heavy Storm Over Hostile Camps by Tugela and Firing Suspended.

### Buller Makes an Important Move After Consulting With Roberts.

### Ladysmith Casualties Only Half First Report—Death of Earl of Ava.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 12.—The Daily Telegraph has the following despatch from Pretoria Camp:

"A heavy storm has been raging all night, and there is every prospect that it will continue. The roads are impassable, and the rivers and spruits are full. There has been no firing at Ladysmith or Colenso. The trenches must be filled with water. The Boers are holding Mount Hlangwano, but they are certainly quite isolated, as their bridge over the Tugela must have been carried away."

**BULLER MOVING.**

The war office received this morning the following despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Springfield, January 11, at 9:20 in the evening:

"I occupied the south bank of the Tugela river at Potgieter's Drift this morning and seized front. The river is in flood. The enemy is strongly entrenched about four and a half miles to the north."

Springfield, from where Gen. Buller's despatch was sent, is 10 miles from Pretoria. The last news from Springfield was that it was held by the Johannesburg corps under Gen. Ben Viljoen, and that the Boers had big guns in position at Potgieter's Drift, apparently eight miles north of Springfield and across the big Tugela. The possession of the drift and the bridge is regarded as of great importance.

It is reported here that Gen. Buller submitted his plan of campaign to Lord Roberts immediately after the latter landed, and that Roberts sanctioned it.

### METHUEN'S COMMAND.

There is a belief in some quarters that Gen. Hector Macdonald will succeed Lord Methuen in command of the British force at Modder River. Lady Methuen, however, has issued an absolute contradiction of the rumor that Lord Methuen is ill or was injured by falling off his horse.

### EARL OF AVA DEAD.

It is officially reported this evening that the Earl of Ava has died of his wounds. He was born in 1863 and was the eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, former governor-general of Canada, viceroy of India, and British ambassador at Paris.

The Earl died without recovering consciousness. He went out as war correspondent although latterly he had been on Sir Geo. White's staff. As the Earl never married, Lord Terence Blackwood, of the foreign office, who married Miss Florence Davis of New York, becomes heir to the marquessate and the estates. Lord Basil Blackwood, the third son of the Marquis of Dufferin, is also in South Africa.

### LADYSMITH CASUALTIES.

The war office has announced that the British casualties among the rank and file at Ladysmith on January 6 were 135 killed and 242 wounded, and amongst officers 13 killed and 27 wounded. Among the latter was Lieut.-Col. Henry Dick-Cunningham, V. C., commander of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders since 1897, who has since succumbed to his wounds. He was immensely popular everywhere, and his death will cause widespread sorrow.

### CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

### Nova Scotia Government Offers Five Thousand Dollars as a Beginning.

Halifax, Jan. 12.—(Special)—The government of Nova Scotia, in session today, decided to vote \$5,000 to the patriotic fund for the wives and children of the two Canadian contingents. While Nova Scotians will have the first claim upon this fund, the government has intimated its willingness to vote a substantial sum to the central fund for all Canadian volunteers.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

## See The Line of TWO BIT... BRIAR PIPES.

IN SHOW WINDOWS.

**HARRY SALMON'S THE CORNER.**

## Dairymen In Session.

### Annual Meeting Opened at the Department of Agriculture Yesterday.

## Eastern and American Experts Give Some Useful Information.

The sixth annual meeting of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association opened yesterday morning in the agricultural department of the parliament buildings. Among those present were J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture; R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests; E. A. McDonald, Washington; H. C. Culver, Chicago; M. Freeman, publisher of *Shant* and *Kango*; Seattle; Prof. T. F. Shutt, Dominion chemist; O. Marker, superintendent of Dominion dairies, N. W. T.; Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of agriculture; Mr. Collins, of Salt Spring, and others.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Mr. Page first addressed the meeting. He regretted that a great many members were absent on account of parliament being in session, for the farmers and dairymen of this province held position second to none if they would take more interest in the association. They should work for more recognition from the government. He reported satisfactory progress, and said that British Columbia dairymen would soon be able to produce all the butter that would be required in the province.

Secretary Hadden read a report of work done and to be done by the association. The exhibit of butter last year were a success, but butter kept for a long time in cold storage had been proved to be inferior to fresh butter. The report dealt with the advantages of sending butter to the creameries rather than direct to town from the farm. It was necessary for the association to take up new plans, as the educational department had been done away with, and more energy devoted to the improvement of stock.

C. Marker, manager of the Dominion creamery, spoke of his experience with cold storage as used in the West. He recognized that butter which had been kept in cold storage for three or four months would get a little off, but it would be better than if it was kept for the same length of time packed. The cold storage room in general use in Manitoba and Eastern Canada was built with several thicknesses of boards and with air spaces. Broken ice and salt water in twelve-inch galvanized iron pipes, which ran through from the top of the building.

Mr. Kincald stated that the cold storage in New Westminster was the same as the above. He stated that they must be built in this way to get the same length of time. Mr. King thought that cold storage used in this province was a total failure for keeping butter. There were systems which were successful, and it would pay promoters to put in one of these here, and to have the cold storage in the Eastern States was a great success. The cold room should be perfectly dry.

Mr. Kincald then read the paper. He said the dairymen were not using the advantages which the province offered to winter dairy butter. The farmers were inclined to make butter at a time when it was cheapest. This could be remedied by establishing cheese factories. There were two great things against the dairymen in this province. One was the lack of good roads, and the other the lack of accommodation on the river boats.

Mr. Foster agreed with Mr. Kincald that it would be a great advantage to the dairymen to have improved roads in the province. Mr. Sharpe stated that the consumption of cheese in British Columbia was very small. The dairymen saw the advantage of winter dairying and were doing more of it than formerly.

The secretary stated that an over-supply of butter had been got rid of last year by shipping to the Yukon.

Mr. Hayward said that the reason that the farmers did not go in for winter dairying was because the advantages were not laid before them. He did not think that the demand would ever be greater than the supply. Better results would be got if the cows were handled right in the first place. Mr. Collins had experience in storage of butter, but did not think that the question was of much importance. Greater care should be taken in the handling of the milk. In cold storage the temperature should be even and there should be good ventilation. A temperature below freezing stops chemical action; but the butter should be consumed as soon as it was taken out of the cold storage. Sometimes two grades of cold storage butter were sold, the first grade being the inside of the package and the second being the outside.

Mr. Hayward made the following motion: "That the benefits of the Dairymen's Association for 1900 be lent towards the importation of pure bred bulls, and that the association take up the transportation of pure bred live stock." The motion was seconded by Mr. Collins.

Mr. Sharpe agreed with the motion, but said there would be some difficulty in the way of the association taking up this work. Their agents would have to exercise great caution in selecting stock so as to get good milking cows. He thought the Short-horns were the best, and as half of the cows would be bulls a good profit could be made by raising them for beef.

Mr. Foster said that it would be difficult to get a breed from which good beef could be got at the same time as good milk. He thought that it was better to stick to one or the other.

Mr. Bowman said that three or four years ago the farmers had the Jersey fad, and later they had the Holstein fad. Both these breeds would have been all right if they had been raised properly. These cattle hardly ever saw the inside of a barn. Mr. James agreed with Mr. Foster, and also said that there was no good improving the breed of stock unless proper care was taken of it.

The meeting then adjourned till 2 p.m. After recess Mr. Marker spoke to the motion put by Mr. Hayward. He said that better rates on live stock could be got by communicating with the government. In Manitoba the farmers get \$5 plus the freight at the shipping point.

Mr. Monroe said that since that \$50 in the East would cost \$60 more to get them here. The breeders in the East were in the dark about the association car, and information should be distributed among them.

The motion was again taken up by Mr. Hayward, who said it was to bring out the policy of the association. All that had been said in regard to freight rates had been in individual cases, and better rates could be secured.

Mr. Freeman thought there should be a central station established where experiments could be made. Dairying could be developed here till it can make butter cheaper than can be done in the Western States.

The meeting then adjourned till 8 p.m. On the association reassembling at 3

o'clock, there was a largely increased audience. The proceedings consisted of an address by Prof. Shutt on chemistry in relation to dairying and dairying. First taking up winter dairying, he said he had watched the success of this in Ontario. Its advantages are extremely great. As a rule farmers work hard at dairying during the three summer months, and do nothing at it during the rest of the year; but they ought to arrange otherwise. For this purpose it is necessary to have cows come in during the fall as well as at the spring, thus distributing the work over the whole twelve months. Probably the farm can be handled far more profitably if kept occupied steadily all the year round, and the conditions of stock and of land would be greatly improved by the adoption of this system. He recommended that in British Columbia the press devote very little attention to dairying and dairymen. The whole business of agriculture, he said, is really an elaboration of dairying, and is in fact a great dairymen's process. He did not wish to be understood as saying that it was necessary to be a chemist in order to be a successful dairymen. The first thing to be considered in this business is the man himself. Very many people are farmers just because they have failed in everything else; but a farmer had better be a man without arms than without brains. Next to the man comes the cow. A cow is wanted that can make a good milk-making machine, and a machine which takes the gross articles of food and converts them into a milk and butter fat. Logically we must go to step further back to the soil itself upon which everything depends. Therefore the prime of the farmer is direct proportion to the fertility of the soil. He then described the process by which the elements are taken from the soil and air and passed through plants and animals into refined dairy products. The chemistry of the dairy is entirely unnecessary. Profitable farming requires that the soil shall be kept up to one standard of fertility. Prof. Shutt then dealt with the chemistry and construction of plants. The chemistry of the soil is entirely unnecessary. Profitable farming requires that the soil shall be kept up to one standard of fertility. Prof. Shutt then dealt with the chemistry and construction of plants. The chemistry of the soil is entirely unnecessary. Profitable farming requires that the soil shall be kept up to one standard of fertility.

## How Love Found a Way.

James Hall married Grace Anderson Despite His Friend's Opposition.

Popular Soubrette Becomes the Wife of a Klondike Millionaire.

Despite the efforts of his friends, James Hall, better known as "Arkansas Jim," richest owner of No. 17 Eldorado, the richest claim in the Klondike, married Miss Lillian Green, or Grace Anderson, as she was known to the frequent vaudeville theatres, Mrs. James Hall. The marriage ceremony was performed on Wednesday, December 11, at Dawson, by Rev. Father Naylor, and Mrs. Hall. The marriage ceremony was performed on Wednesday, December 11, at Dawson, by Rev. Father Naylor, and Mrs. Hall.

Each played an arduous part. The bride, who was a soubrette, was a Klondike millionaire. The groom was a Klondike millionaire. The marriage was a success. The bride was a Klondike millionaire. The groom was a Klondike millionaire. The marriage was a success. The bride was a Klondike millionaire. The groom was a Klondike millionaire. The marriage was a success.

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will be put up this afternoon, and the game will determine which is to represent the Capital against the winner of the Vancouver series. The teams are as follows: Victoria—Goal, F. Jones; backs, B. Schwenkers and H. A. Goward; half-backs, A. Rutheford, J. W. Lorimer and A. Johnston; forwards, H. Shandley, J. Hunter, J. Noor, R. Livingston and L. York. Colors, red and blue.

Garrison—Goal, Gr. Campbell; backs, Gr. Doyle and Supper; half-backs, Gr. Cottle, Sapper, Salmon and Gr. Connors; forwards, Gr. Williams, Bomb, Greenman, Sergt. Chapman, Lieut. Byrne, and Gr. Foley.

Columbus vs. Virago. At Beacon Hill the Columbia and Virago teams will play, the Columbia team being as follows: Goal, C. Marshall; backs, H. Nesbitt, E. M. Burns; half-backs, B. Dalby, H. Turner and A. Robertson; forwards, J. H. Lawson, G. Wilson, A. Netherby, R. Fell and C. Berkeley.

THE TURF. Hunt Club. The Victoria Hunt Club will assemble to-morrow at 2 p.m. at Richardson street for the usual weekly run.

HOCKEY. The Captain's and Vice-Captain's teams of the Victoria Hockey Club will play a practice match at the Oak Bay grounds to-day commencing at 3 o'clock. The teams follow:

Captain's—Fletcher, Rogers, A. McLean, Tye, Howard, Hart, Rome, Berge, Felt, Robertson and Cummins. Vice-Captain's—Swinton, H. Austin, C. Patton, C. McLean, Belfry, P. Tustin, Vernon, Jaegers, Gore, York and Bunting.

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## TWO NIGHTS Monday Tuesday January 15 and 16

WITH MATINEE TUESDAY.  
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.  
Engagement of the Eminent Actor

## MR. FREDERICK WARDE

Supported by the Best Company Obtainable  
in Romantic and Classic Drama.

MONDAY NIGHT.  
"The Lion's Mouth."  
TUESDAY MATINEE.  
"Romeo and Juliet."  
TUESDAY NIGHT.  
"Richard III."

"The strongest organization since the famous Booth and Barrett combination."—*New Orleans Picayune*, October 4, 1899.  
Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 50c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

## A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale, an Improved Ranch, containing 160 acres of land, fifty of which are under cultivation; situated at Pemberton Portage, and in close proximity to the Mining Camps on McGillivray Creek and Bridge River. A comfortable dwelling house with barn, 100x100, outbuildings, etc.; Twenty head of cattle, all ages; Team of Horses weighing 12,000 lbs. each; Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar and two Sows; Waggon, Plough, Mowing Machine, Rake, Harrows, etc., and all the necessary machinery for the running of the ranch. Mountain spring running past the house the year round. Price required, \$2,500 (two thousand five hundred dollars). Satisfactory references given for selling.  
Apply to  
J. L. C. KNOWLES,  
Pemberton Portage,  
Lillooet, B.C.

## B. C. POTTERY CO., Ltd.

Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts.  
P. O. Box 236 - Victoria, B. C.

Manufacturers of vitrified, salt-glazed sewer, agricultural drain tiles, fire proofing tiles, etc. Prices reduced for cash. Also, etc. N.B.—Reduced prices on flower pots.

\$40,000 TO LEND ON MORTGAGE  
in large and small amounts  
on improved real estate...  
Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Govt St.

## APIOL & STEEL FOR LADIES PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.  
Superbly Prepared Little Pills, 10 Cents.  
Order of all Chemists, or sent free for \$1.00 in return for 50c. to B. C. & SONS, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.  
Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Vancouver.

## Re William Buckett, Deceased.

Pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands upon or against the estate of William Buckett, deceased, who died on the 5th day of November, 1899, and of whose last will and testament the said William Buckett, deceased, was the executor, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of January, 1900, verified by statutory declaration, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to debts, claims and demands which he shall then have had notice of, and administered and distributed he will not be liable to any person of whom he has not had notice, or demand he shall not be bound to satisfy. And all persons indebted to the said William Buckett, deceased, are required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the said executor. Dated this 13th day of December, 1899.  
DEBTS & TAYLOR,  
30 Langley Street, Victoria,  
Solicitors for the Executor.

## NOTICE.

Take notice that we, Ah Hing and Ah Sing, Tailors, carrying on business at No. 112 Cornmarket street, have authorized any person to collect debts due to us the same being payable to the undersigned, who are the only persons who can give valid receipts.  
AH HING.  
AH SING.  
Victoria, B. C., January, 2nd, 1900.

## Application for Physician

Two or more qualified Physicians are required by the combined Free Press and the Society of Physicians, B. C. Full information will be given by the undersigned, to whom all applications must be forwarded, or before the 24th day of January, 1900.  
W. F. FULLERTON,  
Victoria, B. C.

## Don't Forget

That our Dispensing Department is complete and prescriptions compounded promptly and accurately.

## Always Remember

That our Prices are Fresh and Pure. Prices right.

## HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.  
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas

## PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Line of Properties by O. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.  
KINGSTON ST. Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for \$1900. \$300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11  
CHATHAM ST. Cottage and double front lot, \$1000. \$100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government St. n11  
FARRY ST. James Bay. Four two-story dwellings. Four lots, \$1200, your own money. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11  
DALLAS ROAD AND MONTREAL ST. Bungalow and small two-story house in rear, \$2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11  
FORT ST. Two-story dwelling, lot 60x120, well situated, \$2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11  
COOK ST. AND KINGS ROAD. Lots \$250 to \$400, small monthly payments, no interest. Fine chance to procure a home. Apply 40 Government St. n11  
MCLEURE STREET. 5-roomed cottage and lot, 72x120 for \$1900. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11  
COLLINS ST. Running through to Beach at 1/2 mile. 5-roomed cottage \$800. \$200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

## Reports Of The Hospital

Regular Monthly Meeting of the  
Directors Held Yesterday  
Evening.

Financial Committee Make  
Some Changes in Charges  
for Rooms.

The board of directors of the Jubilee hospital held their regular meeting last evening in the board of trade rooms. President H. Dallas Helmcken occupied the chair, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by Secretary Elworthy, the following reports were read and adopted.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: The executive committee beg to report that on December 23 they met the Hon. Minister of Finance and presented to him more fully the report of the committee on ways and means, which report is embodied in the last annual printed report. After a very patient hearing he requested that the points raised be laid before him in writing in order that he might correctly acquaint his colleagues. The committee therefore acted upon this suggestion and now attach thereto a copy of that communication.

On the 23rd of December the committee interviewed his worship the mayor, C. E. Reider, in reference to the treatment of temporary lunatics cases. This interview the transfer to this hospital of the city isolation hospital was discussed, but such transfer was not favored. Dr. Fraser was present and suggested that additional charges be erected on the Jubilee hospital grounds, and the latter closed with the understanding that this matter be taken up with the incoming mayor and council. With your permission it is proposed to carry out this understanding.

A complaint having been made by a patient recently admitted to the hospital, we requested that such complaint might be made in writing in order that it might be fully inquired into. The complainant not carrying out this action could not be taken.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. WILSON,  
T. H. SHOOTER,  
JOSHUA DAVIES,  
H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,  
Executive Committee.

### MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to present my report for the month of December, 1899, one hundred and four patients were treated at the hospital; 40 in the day ward, 12 in the average cost per patient, \$12.31. I would draw the board's attention to a patient named Callana, who has received all the benefits he can from residence in the hospital. He has nowhere to go, and I should like to receive the board's instructions with regard to him.

I have also to report that the hospital grounds are again flooded with water in spite of the extension drainage that was instituted by the board in the past autumn. Some of the members of the Woman's Auxiliary have guaranteed the cost of erecting a small greenhouse for the protection of our numerous donations of plants through the winter, and I have to ask the sanction of the board to this undertaking.

### MATRON'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: The following donations were received during December: 12 pairs felt slippers from A. C. Plummer; 6 towels, 1 tray from Mrs. Fraene, Nanaimo; magazines, Mr. Justice Martin; illustrated papers, Mr. D. Kerr; illustrated papers, Capt. Berkeley, Westholme; magazines, Mrs. Chaffin; scrap book, pupils Chiff's school, Duncan. The Woman's Auxiliary have supplied the following: 9 pairs blankets, 2 dozen tumblers, 12 roller towels, 1 night shirt, 1 table cover.

### STEWART'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to report the supplies are satisfactory. I commenced to buy bread from the London bakery on the 1st January at 3 cents per pound. The following Christmas donations were received: Mrs. W. J. Savory, 1 keg cider; a friend, 1 pound turkey; Mr. Chumra, 8 pound goose, 8 pound turkey; Erskine, Wall & Co., 11 pound turkey; L. Goodacre, 10 pound turkey; Mr. Jones, 7 pound turkey; Mrs. Thos. Barle, 17 pound ham; Mrs. Flayson, 20 pound ham; Mrs. Chumra, 1 wild goose; Mr. H. D. Helmcken, 11 pound goose, 2 dozen oranges, 1 box Japanese oranges, 5 pounds nuts, 5 pounds raisins; Miss Toimie, 1 box apples, 13 pound turkey; Victoria Brewery, 2 dozen lager beer; Mrs. F. Sears, 1 box pineapples, 1 chicken, 1 cake; R. P. Rithet & Co., 1 box figs, 1 case claret; Weller Bros., 1 case of crockery; Mr. Glendenning, 1 Christmas tree; Colonist and Times, free notices; Dr. Richardson, book, "Hospital Construction and Management"; Mr. Cowley, shrubs, plants and bulbs.

The finance committee's report was discussed at considerable length, and the following points were carried by resolution: 1. That all accounts against the board be properly vouched for and paid. 2. Patients applying for private wards either must pay for same in advance or give satisfactory guarantee to the secretary.

3. Charges in rooms of private wards to be as follows: For anaesthetics, \$5; for use of small operating room and anaesthetic, \$2.50 to \$7.50; for use of recovery room and all attention required therein, \$10 to \$20. The physician in charge to use his discretion in these matters of charges.

In the women's ward for the use of room No. 6, the charge is to be \$20, while for all the other rooms the rate for summer months to be \$15, while from October 1 until March 31 \$12.50.

All special nursing to be charged extra, and all meals furnished to friends or outside nurses 25 cents each.

Children who go sleighing. They return covered with snow. Half a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in hot water will prevent ill effects. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

### NEW SHOALS OFF MOLOKAI.

A Submerged Extension of the Island is Discovered.

A piece of news of interest to shipping men comes from Honolulu under date of January 1. Capt. John M. Sasse of the gasoline schooner Malolo has just discovered and charted hitherto unknown shoals of considerable extent to the southward of the island of Molokai, and which are, in fact, a submerged extension of that island. He has found that these shoals extend for about thirty miles almost due southwest from Molokai with a surprisingly uniform width of about twelve miles. These shoals are soundings of about twenty-two to thirty-eight fathoms, ending abruptly on all sides in soundings showing about 200 fathoms. The shoals seem to be the top of a submerged plateau with a very even and smooth surface covered with fine gray coral sand affording excellent anchorage.

## KLONDIKE OUTFITS

Not complete without a supply of



## GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

Highest reputation for keeping quality; hence, no experiment; no loss.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

### THE WILLAPA RETURNS.

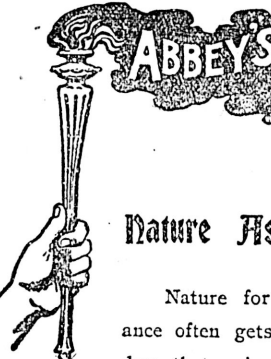
Experienced Very Rough Weather on Her Trip From Northern Ports.

The steamer Willapa arrived last night from Port Essington and Northern Coast ports. Very disagreeable weather was experienced all the way down and when the Straits were entered the staunch vessel encountered exceptionally strong winds which tossed her about considerably. She brought down fourteen passengers and a very light cargo.

### MARINE NOTES.

The Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Association held a meeting in Seattle on Thursday afternoon, but transacted little business. The recent alleged cutting of rates by the steamer Townsend on her last trip North was discussed, but no action was taken. A committee of the Nome Miners' Association, nine men, met the association with a plea from the miners' association for harmonious action with reference to legislation for the new placer district. Aid was asked of the steamship association to help send a representative to Washington, D.C., in the interest of wholesome laws for the district.

The Northern Pacific steamship Queen Adelaide arrived at 10 a.m. yesterday from Tacoma, heavily laden with freight for the Orient, and after receiving a few Chinese passengers and a quantity of freight at this port, sailed for Kobe, Japan. This company has a number of



## Abbey's Medical Talks

Nature Assisted.

Nature for the lack of a little assistance often gets out of gear. Like a mill dam that springs a leak, if it is not properly and promptly repaired, the leak enlarges until for lack of water the mill stops.

Every little irregularity of the system is a drain on your vitality. What in itself seems slight may cause a distressing disease.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt gives health to the system by helping nature to help herself. It starts in at the seat of the trouble, and cures the cause of disease, and by aiding the organs of the body to do their work properly, it eliminates all illness and disease from the system. Abbey's Effervescent Salt enables the system to obtain the maximum of nourishment from the food digested.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 60 cts. per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.

## ESQUIMALT-NANAIMO RY.

New Time Card to Take Effect Saturday,

December 2nd.

Leave Victoria Daily - 9 00 a.m.

Leave Victoria Saturday - 9 00 a.m. and 3 10 p.m.

Arrive Victoria D'y except Sunday - 11 45 a.m.

Arrive Victoria Saturday - 11 45 a.m. and 6 25 p.m.

Arrive Victoria Sunday - 6 20 p.m.

Excursion Tickets on sale to and from all Stations on Saturday and Sunday, good to return on Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

Traffic Manager

Freighters chartered to accommodate their growing trade.

The report in the Port Townsend Call to the effect that the schooner Sadie Turpel had been wrecked had no foundation in fact. The schooner simply sprung a leak while entering Ahousett harbor, and was beached for repairs.

A letter was received from San Francisco yesterday, saying that the sealing schooner Diana was in Drake's Bay with 75 skins aboard.

The schooner Libby, which cleared on Wednesday for Ahousett, was unable to get away yesterday, owing to the heavy gale that was blowing in the Straits.

Sleepless Nights, caused by a persistent rasping cough, Pryn-Pectoral quickly cures the most severe cough. It soothes, heats, never fails to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

PERSONAL.

Walter Mallin, who has been a resident of Victoria for nearly thirteen years, has just returned from a three months' visit to the parental home in Halifax, N.S. He reported that the old city, but found the people highly prosperous and contented. Mr. Mallin returned by the C. P. R., arriving in Victoria last night.

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S. Barber, one of the members operating the steamer Alpha, came over from Vancouver last evening, and is staying at the Dominion.

W. Buxton, manager of the Lenora mine at Mount Sicker, is staying at the Dominion.

Alma McIntosh, of Cariboo, and John Wilson, of Ashcroft, are at the Oriental.

R. B. Rothschild, the San Francisco coal and shipping merchant, is at the Drift.

E. A. McDonald, and Miller Freeman, of Seattle; F. D. Culver, of St. Paul; F. T. Shutt, of Ottawa; T. A. Sharpe, of Agassiz; C. Marker, of Calgary; and John Kincaid, of New Westminster, who are here for the meetings of the Dalrymple's Association, and Farmer's Institute, are guests at the Drift.

William Grant-Fraser is seriously ill at his residence, 60 Second street.

Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., of the firm of Davis, Marshall & Macneil, barristers, solicitors, etc., of Vancouver, and Mr. Cecil Ward, of the firm of Fulton & Ward, of Kamloops, have entered into partnership under the firm name of "Davis & Ward," and will open offices shortly in Nelson and Greenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoen will reside at Nelson in charge of that office and will superintend the Greenwood branch for the present.

S. Schoen and wife and Miss Riesinger leave by the Charming this morning bound for their old home in Hungary. Mr. and Mrs. Schoen will be absent from this city about a year.

Croup, Coughs and Colds are all quickly cured by Pryn-Pectoral. It lessens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Freighters chartered to accommodate their growing trade.

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Mr. and Mrs. Schoen will reside at Nelson in charge of that office and will superintend the Greenwood branch for the present.

S. Schoen and wife and Miss Riesinger leave by the Charming this morning bound for their old home in Hungary. Mr. and Mrs. Schoen will be absent from this city about a year.

Croup, Coughs and Colds are all quickly cured by Pryn-Pectoral. It lessens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Freighters chartered to accommodate their growing trade.

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## Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST. VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 a.m., Sunday at 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1 o'clock p.m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 12 o'clock p.m., Wednesday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday. For Plummer Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 5 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plummer Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Railway.

Soo Pacific Line.

PACIFIC

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WITHOUT CHANGE.

Palace and Tourist Sleeper through to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and St. Paul.

Tickets to and from all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

For folders, pamphlets and full information, apply to

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.

B. W. GREEN, Cor. Fort and Government, Victoria.

Steamship Tickets

TO AND FROM

EUROPE VIA

Montreal, Boston, Quebec, New York.

And All Lines.

## The Colonist.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,  
Limited Liability.No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## ROUGH RIDERS ATTENTION.

Lord Strathcona's munificent offer to equip four hundred rough riders for South Africa has been accepted and so has the offer of British Columbia to send a company of mounted men. The men are to be recruited in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. This gives our province the opportunity which has been so ardently desired.

We understand that His Worship Mayor Hayward intends to call a meeting to be held in the city hall on some evening next week for the purpose of passing suitable resolutions and taking any steps that may be thought necessary in this connection.

## GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

## THE WAR.

Gen. Buller appears to have begun his long expected flank movement, although in a direction different to that expected. His despatch announcing that he had occupied the south bank of the Tugela was sent from Springfield. This village is on the highway from Frere to Harrismith by way of Bethany. It may also be reached by highway from Estcourt. It is about sixteen miles from Frere and about twenty from Estcourt. Potgieter's Drift, or rapid, where the bridge is that Buller has seized, may be six and possibly eight miles north of Springfield. It is from ten to twelve miles from Ladysmith and about the same distance from Bester's station, on the line of railway between Ladysmith and Harrismith. The estimates of distance are, however, only approximations, and the maps vary so greatly as to be untrustworthy. The distances given above are from the map of Ladysmith and vicinity issued by the Intelligence Department of the War Office. This movement, it is suggested, is intended as a feint to cover an attack upon the Boer position on the Inhlawe mountain, which lies south of the Tugela and about as far east of Frere as Springfield is to the west. This may be so, but on the other hand it seems as though the occupation of a crossing of the Tugela to the west of the Boer lines is more than a mere feint. If Buller can get a considerable force across the river here, he may be able to force his way north and so render the Boer position along the river on either side of Colenso of very little value. He probably has a sufficient number of men to keep the enemy busy in front, where their heavy guns are, while he works around their flank.

Our losses at Ladysmith on the occasion of the late Boer repulse were heavy, but not as much so as at first reported. Thirteen officers and 135 of the rank and file were killed, and 27 officers and 242 of the rank and file wounded, in all 148 killed and 269 wounded, or a total casualty list of 417—about half what we were told in the first despatch. The Boer loss is said to have been very much greater. In this connection reference may be made to the ridiculous Pretoria yarn that the enemy had only four killed in the assault. How ridiculous this claim is will be realized when we remember that they were repulsed. The idea of an attack being repulsed when only four men had been killed is too absurd even for Boer credulity.

## OUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS.

The Seattle army was packed a night or two ago by an audience, composed largely of ladies, assembled to hear Great Britain denounced and to pass resolutions of sympathy with the Boers. We do not propose to deal with the speeches or the speakers, but a few observations seem called for. The people who held this meeting are the same, to all intents and purposes, as those who invited our citizen soldiery to go over to Seattle year before last and join with them in celebrating the Fourth of July. They are the same people who wished our regiment to go over and help them celebrate the return of the Washington volunteers from Manila, the same people whose sons and brothers the people of Victoria turned out in thousands to welcome on their way home from fighting their country's battles. They are the same people who beslobbered the British Empire with praise, when we alone of all the nations of the world extended sympathy to them at the time of their war with Spain. They are a very grateful, a very friendly lot. Our people will understand in future at what value to reckon their protestations of good will.

## A MATTER OF ALLIES.

The government papers are making a great deal of talk about the relations of the opposition and Mr. Martin. We confess not to be able to see why. There is no mystery about those relations. The opposition stands just where it did. Mr. Martin has fallen out with the people with whom he formerly worked in concert, but with whom he never pretended to have any sympathy. It suits his purpose to aid the opposition in his own way in ousting the government. The opposition are not so absurd as to refuse his assistance. They know that


when this desirable end has been reached, their ways and Mr. Martin's will diverge, unless he can see that his duty to the province requires that he should throw his assistance to the present opposition party. But that is for him to decide. The opposition do not expect his support after a government defeat, and if he accords it he will do so of his own free will. It might be possible for the opposition, if placed in power, to frame such a policy that Mr. Martin would feel constrained to give it his support, but at present this seems to be a very unlikely consummation, for the junior member for Vancouver is of that peculiar make-up that he must be "aut Caesar, aut nullus," and as Caesar neither the opposition nor the province would receive him. But all this is in the future. Probably the reasons why Mr. Martin wishes to oust the government, those that inspire Mr. Higgins in the same laudable desire, and those that prevail with any individual member of the old opposition party may be very different. But are all the members of the government party, or of the government itself, influenced by the same reasons? Does Mr. Semlin wish to hold office for the same reason as Mr. Cotton does? Well, hardly; for Mr. Cotton hopes if they can weather the cape, his trick at the wheel will come. Is there any real sympathy between, say, Mr. Wells and Mr. Neill? Are they not as wide asunder in their political ideas as their respective constituencies, and the breadth of the whole province lies between them? Does the member from—well, no matter where—who supports the government so as to avoid if possible a dissolution, claim that he is in sympathy with the member from another constituency, who is known to be in the house simply as the hired man of a corporation, which has no other object at present than to do injury to another corporation which is supposed to be friendly to the opposition? The gulf between Mr. Martin and Mr. Turner may be wide, but there are equally wide ones on the other side of the house.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. Higgins in his speech upon the address touched upon the eight-hour law, and expressed his surprise that the government had not proposed dealing with it in any way. He said that the least that could have been done was to propose the appointment of a royal commission to examine into the working of the law, and report upon the whole question. We have felt for some time that this was the best way to deal with this important question, and if coupled with the appointment of the Commission there was a provision suspending the operation of the law pending a report from the commission, we believe the difficulties between the mine owners and the miners would automatically adjust themselves, and in the end an agreement would be reached as to legislation, which would be satisfactory to all concerned. The working miners of British Columbia are as a rule reasonable men, and so are the mine owners, and if they could be got together with the law temporarily out of the way, they would readily reach an understanding. "Peace with honor" is possible between the contending interests, if the legislature only smooths the way.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH.

The board of trade has acted wisely in bringing up the development of Omineca for consideration. The expression "Omneca" when used in this connection must be taken in the wide sense of embracing the whole northern interior of the province. This is a subject upon which too little has been heard recently. When the British Pacific project was before the public very much appeared in the press concerning this portion of the province. Of late years news of the progress of the mining operations in the valleys of Manson, Germansen and other creeks has been all the reading public has been told in this connection. The consequence has been that people have got out of the way of thinking of this portion of the province as one that is adapted for settlement, and some of those who have come lately to the Coast are disposed to take very little stock in what is occasionally said about it. To such people and to the province generally we wish to say that ten years ago those who looked forward to great things for British Columbia based their anticipations upon Cariboo, Omineca and the great region lying between these districts and the Pacific. Kootenay was hardly taken into account. There had been some rich placers at widely separated points in the southern portion of the province, but they had been worked out, and all that used to be said about that prosperous and growing region was that in a few places the excellence of the soil and the favorable nature of the climate made it likely that fruit growing would be a very profitable industry. If a few people thought otherwise, they were never able to impress their faith upon others. Every one they looked to the North as the source of British Columbia's future greatness. Then unexpectedly Kootenay forged to the front, and engrossed the attention of every one. A new population came into the province, and when those who remembered about what was known and what was expected from the region on the other side of the Canadian Pacific, ventured to express the belief



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H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

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that something ought to be done to develop its latent resources, these newcomers laughed them to scorn. Yet it is as true now as ever it was that in Cariboo and Omineca there are large areas of excellent hydraulic ground, that there are many deposits of metalliferous ores, that there is a wide expanse of country fit for grazing and millions of acres of fertile farming land, where the long days of summer make the profitable cultivation of crops of almost every kind possible. It is as true now as it was when Alexander Mackenzie and George Simpson explored the great Central Plateau and its vicinity, that in that portion of the province there may be established many prosperous communities.

It is not necessary to make an argument on this point to Victoria readers, or to go into details. A simple reminder of what is already within their knowledge will be sufficient; but it is important to point out to them the necessity of being on the alert so as to see that the highways by which the resources of this great region will be developed shall be located so as to advance the interests of their city. It is practically certain that within five years a railway will be built into Northern British Columbia from the East, and when this has been done and traffic has been given an eastern trend it will be no easy matter to divert it in this direction, no matter what we may do. Kootenay is teaching us lessons in this regard. Nothing is to be gained by refusing to recognize this fact; there is no advantage in finding fault with the powers that be, through whose policy the construction of such a line of railway has been made possible. The Colonist has contained from time to time many articles regarding the resources of the northern part of the province. They were written with the hope that the people of Victoria would be a unit in an effort to secure some means of opening that part of the province. These articles, which produced little or no effect here, except an occasional complimentary reference from some one on the street, have been read with interest in the East, and Eastern capitalists have asked for further information on the subject. Two very prominent railway promoters from Eastern Canada, not at that time acting in concert, called upon the Colonist for the purpose of obtaining all the information at its disposal concerning this region and both of them afterwards sent to Victoria for copies of all reports and maps that would be of value in the study of routes and the resources of the country. Meanwhile Victoria's own people, who have so much at stake, have remained dormant. Surely there is call for a new departure in this regard.

Northern British Columbia must be opened from the coast, if not only Victoria, but Vancouver also, is to enjoy the full benefit of what is there accomplished. There will be an eastern connection later, but what we want is the first chance at the business to be developed. So as not to arouse political controversy, we shall let by-gones be by-gones, and not speak of what might have been accomplished under other circumstances than those existing to-day, and come to what can be done now. What is needed is a railroad from some point on the northern coast of the mainland, so located as to open the way both to the Omineca and the Yukon. The province can afford to contribute largely towards securing the construction of such a line. In connection with this a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island is essential. Given these things and Victoria and Vancouver can obtain control of the district in question and hold it against Eastern competition. Without such means of communication these cities will be handicapped in the worst possible way. Can this be brought about? We believe it can be, but we also believe it will not be unless we ourselves show a disposition to bring it about. The citizens of Victoria spoke on Thursday in no uncertain terms for improved facilities of transportation. By an almost unprecedented majority they elected as mayor a gentleman, who made this the signal feature of his platform. Let this be followed up. The board of trade expressed its views yesterday. Let the people express theirs in public meetings. Let us go to the local and provincial government as men who are in earnest, who know what we want and mean to get it. Let us make up our minds as to what we need, and by energetic and persistent clamor make our

wishes a part of the issue of the day. Let us not sit down supinely and say that we are few in number and can do nothing. We can do far more than any of us think, if we go to work at it vigorously and unitedly. What Victoria needs just now is more enthusiasm. We treat things too much from the matter-of-course standpoint. We see new avenues of trade being opened up all over Canada, and we congratulate ourselves upon the splendid view from the Dallas road. We hear that the fields where our trade ought to remain supreme will be invaded by rivals, and we tell each other that there is nothing finer for boasting than the Arm. The reference is not to the business houses, which are active enough and successful enough in securing business within their reach; but to the mass of the people, who have everything to gain from the progress of the city, and who remain apparently indifferent to the necessity for action. We repeat that the people of Victoria ought to make up their minds as to what they want, and to set about getting it. Unity of effort, determination and enthusiasm will win.

Dr. McKechnie was good enough to say yesterday that the Colonist's opinions were always right in his opinion. The genial physician of the Vancouver Coal Company has diagnosed the case accurately. The Colonist never expresses an opinion which it does not think is right. May we ask him if he can truthfully say the same?

The Rossland Miner stumbled upon a home truth in its issue of the 10th. It says that "20,000 snares" were sold on the Exchange the day before. Thus does the intelligent compositor inadvertently hit the mark occasionally.

Are none of the newspapers supporting the government going to defend Mr. Semlin from the charges of breach of trust and absolute incapacity made against him on the floor of the legislature by Mr. Joseph Martin? What Mr. Martin said is either true or it is not true. If it is not true, it can at least be denied. Only a few months ago the government press swore by everything that Mr. Martin said. The Colonist did not. When Mr. Martin said anything which this paper did not agree with, we joined issue with him without delay. But the above matters are of such a nature that we cannot be expected to know anything about them. On the other hand the government press ought to know all about them. Why do they now at least deny what their former idol has stated?

# "77" "BREAKS UP" GRIP

All of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are as efficacious as "77" for grip and colds. His Manna! on the care and treatment of the sick may be had for the asking at your drug store, or will be mailed free, tells how Specific No. 1 dissipates fevers, how No. 9 cures headache and No. 10 dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach, how No. 14 helps suffering women, how No. 14 always skin diseases, eruptions, salt rheum, nettle rash, how No. 15 helps the sufferer from rheumatism, how No. 27 cures the kidneys, and No. 30 relieves the bladder. For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price 25c. each, or five for \$1 (may be assorted). Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

A very useful little table was recently published by the late Peter J. Leech, of Victoria, entitled:

"Hour Angles Without Logarithms."

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained from it are sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitude mentioned, viz., 40 degrees to 60 degrees north, and 40 degrees to 60 degrees south.

Should the navigator prefer to determine his hour angle in the usual manner, Mr. Leech's table will prove invaluable as affording a ready check upon his work. Copies of the table may be had at the bookstores, or at the office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria.

PRICE \$2.00

## SPENCER'S

Winter  
Sale....

FOR FIVE DAYS

Commencing  
Tuesday January 16

REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TANNING CO.  
LIMITED.Rock Bay  
Victoria, B.C.Buckskin Dressed for Glove, Lace and  
Lash Leather.  
Highest cash price paid for Hides,  
Belts and Skins.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of debentures to be paid off at par on the 15th of February next, will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

F. W. VINCENT,  
Secretary.  
Wharf Street, Victoria, January 8th, 1900.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Just Arrived at  
Oriental Bazaar, 90 Douglas Street,  
and at  
152 Gov't St.  
near Victoria Inn Yokohama Bazaar.

Best Place to get  
Japanese Fancy Goods.

Special Reductions on Prices for this  
Month.

CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by  
the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office  
THE COLONIST in any  
quantity desired

Nelson "GRANITE." The Finest  
Island  
For Price Apply to  
Thos. Bradbury, Victoria & Vancouver

## NOTICE

To intending purchasers of land suitable

...FOR...

Farms & Chicken Ranches  
Nurseries & Market Gardens  
Orchards & Milk Ranches  
OR Suburban Homes.

The CLOVERDALE FARM ESTATE consists of some 400 acres, lying immediately north of Toisa Avenue, between Saanich Road and Cook Street. Quadra street, a well-graded street, runs through the property, the city water main following the line of Cook street. Portion of it lying on the city boundary line has been divided into one and five acre blocks, suitable for SUBURBAN HOMES, and offers some splendid lots for building, and at the figures we can sell at it would PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE and buy an acre or two, instead of one lot in town. The balance has been divided into 8, 10, 12 and 20 acre pieces SUITABLE FOR FARMING, GARDENING, etc. There is a variety of soil to choose from, some of it being as GOOD LAND as you could possibly want. The bulk of the land is only TWO MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. This is a VERY GREAT ADVANTAGE, as you can dispose of your produce to the private consumer and get the highest market prices. THERE IS MONEY IN WORKING a piece of land so situated, as good prices can always be obtained off the consumer for milk, butter, eggs, etc. We are offering the land at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FIGURES. After a certain proportion is disposed of the PRICES WILL BE RAISED, as the owners cannot afford to sell much at the present figures. The PRESENT PRICES make quite a consideration to purchasers, and if for nothing else you ought to buy it, as it would be a GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT. EASY TERMS will be given to those who wish it, deferred payments at 6 per cent. Further particulars will be willingly given.

APPLY TO... OR TO...  
Swinerton & Oddy, Lee & Fraser,  
106 GOVERNMENT STREET TROUNCE AVE.

Walter S. Fraser &amp; Co. Ltd.

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AND MINING SUPPLIES. METALLIC SHINGLES, SIDING, ETC.

Telephone 3. Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

## VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Deans.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Saturday, Jan. 13.		Sunday, Jan. 14.	
Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
3:30 a.m.	10.2 feet.	4:30 a.m.	10.3 feet.
6:50 a.m.	9.7 feet.	7:30 a.m.	9.1 feet.
11:55 a.m.	9.8 feet.	1:00 p.m.	9.5 feet.
8:00 p.m.	2.0 feet.	10:00 p.m.	2.0 feet.

The "Absent-Minded Beggar" is the man who forgets to insure until sickness makes it impossible. We have a new form of Insurance that will certainly suit you. Send us your age and we will send you memo. of cost and full particulars.

**HEISTERMAN & CO.,**  
District Managers,  
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## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

**Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.**

**Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.**

Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside.

**Smoke "Nugget Cigar," Meiss & Co.**

Drink "Hondl," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

**Air Tight Stoves, perfect beauties, at Clark & Pearson's.**

Full score of "Messiah" at Fletcher Bros.

Mrs. Lombard will resume her music teaching January 4, at 56 Collinson street.

**Golf.**—Just arrived, a splendid stock of Golf Goods a Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Some specialties in French Lace Curtains, only a few pairs of each pattern, Weiler Bros.

You boil potatoes, but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions in the packets of "HONDl."

**Early Blossoms.**—A little bunch of pear blossoms from Spring Ridge reached the Colonist yesterday. Is not this the earliest on record?

Five hundred pairs of Lace Curtains in the very latest styles. The quality, design and price will suit all-comers, Weiler Bros.

On Monday next, opening of new store. Table delicacies and provisions, 76 B Douglas street, Bunswick block.

**Committee Meeting.**—The committee of twenty-five for the institute for deaf and dumb pupils will meet in the school room, A.O.U.W. hall on Wednesday evening.

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**Ralph Smith Flays Old Ally.**

**Ex-Attorney General Denounced as Dishonorable, Bombastic and a Bluffer.**

**But Debate on Address Continues Without Word in Premier's Defence.**

**Mr. Higgins' Criticism of the Ministry—A Voice from the Interior.**

Discussion of the speech from the throne occupied the entire afternoon in the legislature yesterday, Mr. Ralph Smith "opening the ball," to be followed by Mr. Higgins on the other side (who was unfortunate in being so ill as to hardly do himself justice in vigor although the matter of his remarks made a decided impression upon the house; Mr. Deane and Mr. Ellison, representing neighboring divisions of Yale, although political opponents; and Hon. Dr. McKechnie, upon whose motion the debate was adjourned on six o'clock being reached. Mr. Smith's return arraignment of the late Attorney-General, who was absent from the house, and Mr. Higgins' sound argument on the matter of the eight-hour law and the settlement of existing differences between capital and labor in the Slocan were indisputably the features of the day.

On the opening of the house with prayer by Rev. Mr. Clay.

**A PETITION**

Was presented by Mr. Clifford, for the incorporation of the Kitimaat and Caledonia Company, Ltd., to build a wagon road from the head of Kitimaat Arm to Hazelton.

**THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.**

Mr. Higgins, before the orders of the day were taken up, presented a petition from the Slocan district, as of great importance to the interests of the province.

Hon. Mr. Semlin replied that no time would be lost, and he hoped to present the documents in question on Monday.

**DEBATING THE SPEECH.**

MR. RALPH SMITH, in resuming the debate upon His Honor's speech, said that he did not propose to confine himself in any way to replying to the junior member for Vancouver who had preceded him—although he would have greatly desired to have had Mr. Martin present, as in his absence he would leave much unsaid that otherwise he could not. He admitted his own inability to meet upon equal terms in debate the junior member for Vancouver, whose long political and professional training placed him in a position of marked advantage, yet he would start the debate upon the subject of Mr. Martin's position and statements, and leave these facts to the consideration of the house.

Referring first, however, to the address of the opposition leader, he took issue with that gentleman's declaration that the present government enjoyed its existence unconstitutionally and had been unconsciously brought into existence. He asserted that the members on the government side represented the great majority of the voters of British Columbia, and had been so careful of the obligations of political honor, he thought that his introduction of matters altogether apart from those originating in and identified with the business of the legislature should be deprecated by both sides. His attack had been unjust, untruthful, and unjustifiable. He had himself been one of Mr. Martin's strongest admirers and most faithful followers. He had agreed cordially with the principles for which Mr. Martin stood, and he still endorsed those principles. When all Victoria was seeking Mr. Martin's downfall and disgrace, he had stood by that gentleman. When the leader of the government had called on him to resign his position in the government he had still been with Mr. Martin on his public principles. The reasons of his resignation being asked for at that time were well understood both in and out of the government. They did not touch the matter of principles upon which he was there, but the honesty with Mr. Martin. It was not possible for him to go into all the matters incidental to his separation from the party, which had been gone into by Mr. Martin, for the reason that to do so would necessitate his pursuing the same reprehensible course of disclosing secrets and privileges that were not his own to deal with, for doing which Mr. Martin would yet have to defend himself. He would, however, say that having declined to resign at the premier's request, Mr. Martin had himself suggested that the cause of difference should be laid before a meeting of the party, binding himself to accept the decision of that meeting.

Any honorable man would recognize what this meant—that in the event of an adverse judgment he would still continue loyal to the principles of the party, and seek the place in its ranks which the majority decided it was best for him.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

It has been a well known fact that all was not unbroken harmony in the family circle of the late government, that the administration led by Mr. Turner contained certain elements which were fatal to its popularity and its existence. Yet the leader of that government had not possessed sufficient courage to face the issue and rid his cabinet of the objectionable influences. Mr. Semlin's remarks proving that he at least was not in this unfortunate position. As a matter of fact, the opposition leader's present sympathy with Mr. Martin was very largely hypocritical. He seemed ready to express sympathy—do anything—go almost to any length in order to gain support and at all costs accomplish the overthrow of the government. There was no manner of unrighteousness that he would not embrace in order to secure the reins of power.

Dealing with the cry of the opposition that this government had accomplished nothing; it should not be forgotten that they had started severely handicapped. They had, before they could make progress, to get their house in order, and place affairs on such a footing that business could be advanced. The finances of the country were in a wretched shape—the affairs of the several ministers' departments in a scandalous condition when the new government came in, and it was necessary to re-establish the credit of the country and get the administration down to a legitimate, economic basis before public works throughout the country could be resumed.

The legislation of last session had on the contrary been of exceedingly valuable character and directly in line with the wishes of the people; while other valuable work was forthcoming in the speech which would be greatly to the advantage of the country, but which the opposition leader would sacrifice without compunction in his eagerness to carry his amendment excluding every item of legislation prepared for the session from consideration. With respect to the momentary defeat of the government—it was called a defeat but it really was not—upon which this amendment had been based, it had been made possible together by defections from the government party which the members who had gone over to the opposition would find it very difficult to justify to their constituents. As for the junior member for Vancouver, and late Attorney-General of the present government, the member for Slocan had no right to place him anywhere except directly in opposition; nor could the member for Esquimalt be otherwise catalogued. In Mr. Martin's absence he looked to that gentleman to justify their common position. There was some explanation from Mr. Martin's change of front, in that he had been as he himself declared, ejected from the government. Mr. Higgins, however, had no such excuse for antagonism. He looked for better things from the member for Esquimalt—was indeed just beginning to regard him as an able man and a power in the party when he forsook his principles and his associates. He regretted that the member for Esquimalt should have done so, and declared that that gentleman, having entirely ignored his constituents in the matter and not even taken the trouble to consult them in regard to the renunciation of the principles upon which he had been elected, would meet with scant mercy at their hands when next he came before them. He regretted this too, all the more deeply as he was sorry to see Mr. Higgins and his political career on the opposite side of the house—and it was apparent to him that he would never again have opportunity to change his colors in the course of his political career.

Passing next to Mr. Martin's attack based almost entirely upon personal grounds and filled out by violation of all the obligations of political honor, he thought that his introduction of matters altogether apart from those originating in and identified with the business of the legislature should be deprecated by both sides. His attack had been unjust, untruthful, and unjustifiable. He had himself been one of Mr. Martin's strongest admirers and most faithful followers. He had agreed cordially with the principles for which Mr. Martin stood, and he still endorsed those principles. When all Victoria was seeking Mr. Martin's downfall and disgrace, he had stood by that gentleman. When the leader of the government had called on him to resign his position in the government he had still been with Mr. Martin on his public principles. The reasons of his resignation being asked for at that time were well understood both in and out of the government. They did not touch the matter of principles upon which he was there, but the honesty with Mr. Martin. It was not possible for him to go into all the matters incidental to his separation from the party, which had been gone into by Mr. Martin, for the reason that to do so would necessitate his pursuing the same reprehensible course of disclosing secrets and privileges that were not his own to deal with, for doing which Mr. Martin would yet have to defend himself. He would, however, say that having declined to resign at the premier's request, Mr. Martin had himself suggested that the cause of difference should be laid before a meeting of the party, binding himself to accept the decision of that meeting.

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FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE  
AGENTS.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES**

In large and small sums at very low rates.

**Finnan Haddie**

**AFTER TURKEY IS ALL RIGHT**

**WE HAVE LOTS OF IT**

AND CHEAP

Have you seen our ripe Olives?

THEY ARE DELICIOUS

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**Have a complete stock of all material for repairing Watches and other Watches.**

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**January Cheap Sale**

**GOES ON AT THE WESTSIDE**

**Hosiery and Glove Sale**

**...TO-DAY...**

**LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE**

**KID GLOVE BARGAINS**

**At The Westside January Cheap Sale**

**HATS FOR 1900**

**In Fedoras**

**The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.**

**Victoria's Popular Store, 13th Jan. 1900.**

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**W. & J. WILSON**

# Ralph Smith Flays Old Ally.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

to take. The decision being reached, however, Mr. Martin had immediately repudiated his promise to accept the verdict of the caucus, and placed himself in a position to the party which party stood for the principles of which he had been a foremost champion.

The whole matter of his political support thus became with Mr. Martin a matter of personal nature. In honor he should have remained faithful to party and principles in reality he at once turned himself with the work of wrecking those principles. It was for this that he had been compelled to abandon his support of Mr. Martin—he could not follow any man who thought more of gratifying his own personal ends and personal spite than of carrying out good government.

With reference to Mr. Martin's unpardonable attack upon the leader of the opposition—

Government voices—Leader of the government, you mean.

Mr. Smith (correcting himself)—Yes, leader of the government.

Col. Baker (sotto voce)—Coming event.

With respect to Mr. Martin's attack upon the leader of the government, it was such an example of cowardly vilification as could only work disadvantage to the man guilty of it. Mr. Martin had claimed that Mr. Semlin, in accepting the task of forming a government, had committed a distinct breach of trust, well knowing that he was not the acknowledged leader of his party, even at the time of the general election, and that there had at that time been no recognized leader of the party—yet what were the facts? It was only necessary to refer to the documents passing between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier at that stirring time to disprove Mr. Martin's statements out of his own mouth. The Governor, in asking Mr. Semlin to form a government, said that he did so after having had an interview with Mr. Martin, in which Mr. Martin had assured him that there was no division in the party on the question of leadership—Mr. Semlin as the leader.

Mr. Martin had made extended reference to the means he himself had adopted to reach the house on the opening day of the session, and had endeavored to make capital out of the fact that he (Mr. Smith) had in his pocket a pass given him by the C. P. R. and good over the lines of that company in British Columbia. He might say that he had such a pass, and that he had once used it—when he visited the East as the representative of British Columbia at the labor congress. As a result he had been able to save the cost of a ticket, to the labor body that he represented. But he denied that there was any parallel or similarity between his acceptance or use of this complimentary transportation upon the regular trains of the C. P. R., and Mr. Martin's utilization of a special steamer and train provided solely to bring him to the Capital, and to secure which it had been necessary to dis-appoint regular travellers, set aside the steamer's schedule, and delay Her Majesty's mails for twenty-four hours.

Even without recognition of these facts, he found fault chiefly with Mr. Martin for his flimsy, paltry endeavor to evade the fair, honest and self-evident lines. Mr. Martin had told the house that he had heard there to be a steamer going over to Nanaimo. He had happened to hear this; he had happened to catch the steamer; he had happened to find a cabin waiting; he had happened to go on board the special train—and so he got here. No one would of course believe for a moment that he had not known and taken advantage of all these arrangements to enable him to get here; if he had said plainly and honestly "Yes—I did form a combination with Mr. Dunsinville to defeat the government, and I used his special train and special steamer—he could at least have given the credit or taking manly and straightforward. As it was he had acted the part of a feeble hypocrite.

Mr. Martin had gone to great trouble to compare Mr. Dunsinville with the C. P. R. in their mutual relation to organized labor. The C. P. R. recognized and dealt with organized labor in all their departments; while Mr. Dunsinville had organized an organization of his employees for their mutual protection and strength. This was the only cause of antagonism Mr. Dunsinville had ever given to him. In this case of the special steamer and train Mr. Martin had again proven himself—the fighter he was at first supposed to be, but a bluffer of the worst order. His same bluffing tactics were again displayed when he made the proposition to the ministers and to himself (Mr. Smith) that they resign their seats and contest the ridings against him. Not only was this bluff a sample of bombast carrying no weight at all—it was something that savored very strongly of the race-track or the pool-

room, but was altogether out of place in a legislative assembly.

In connection with the Nanaimo Herald, of which he was quite prepared to admit that he and the President of the Council were virtually the proprietors, and as for the paragraphs to which Mr. Martin had taken exception, he would say that personally he did not approve of them, and would not have suggested or concurred in their publication. The Nanaimo Herald had, however, an editor and the editor of a paper had a right to exercise some liberty of thought, action and judgment. He did not intend to advise the editor of the Herald of the right to think for himself, and exercise his own discretion as to what he printed. If the editor had been under Mr. Martin's control and had published something with which he disagreed, he would have been hanged at once. This was where the two differed—constituted. As a matter of fact both the editor of the Herald and Mr. Martin were old Manitobans, with a grudge to settle, and as the editor was alert, he had merely in this one instance carried out the same methods of attack pursued by Mr. Martin all the time.

Referring next to Mr. Martin's so-called violation of all principles of honor in disclosing confidences of cabinet and caucus, and pursuing the system of personal attack, the member for South Nanaimo declared that such tactics would do him no good with the right-thinking people of British Columbia. Mr. Martin's address of Wednesday had indeed been much less for the house than for the electors, in anticipation of a general election—which so far as he (Mr. Smith) was concerned could not be brought on any too soon to suit. He concluded by asserting that he stood by the government because it had in his opinion done more for the people than any other British Columbia government. He believed that this government enjoyed the confidence of the country as well as the house, and he advocated a test by appeal to the people at the earliest convenient date.

As for Mr. Martin and organized labor, he maintained that last Saturday's meeting at Nanaimo had been a true, spontaneous expression of the feelings of Nanaimo, two-thirds of the electors expressing themselves thereat. He closed by reading the resolution of this meeting, and also a resolution passed by the Victoria trades and labor council on the evening of the 10th instant at a special meeting, continuing their confidence in the sympathy for and support to the present government, and declaring that Mr. Joseph Martin's course is viewed with disfavor and suspicion.

MR. HIGGINS, rising to respond to the member for South Nanaimo, who had given him particular attention, was received with applause. He said that the speech from the throne on the present occasion reminded him of a little toy drum. He had imagined that he was something rattling inside of it—but when the drum was broken open to see what there was—there was only emptiness. The paucity of material in the speech had been well evidenced by the fact that in order to get something to discuss both the mover and seconder of the reply had been obliged to travel far outside its contents. Indeed the speech was chiefly remarkable for what it did not contain. Particularly was he surprised to find no reference to the working of the eight-hour law, while since it had come into operation, in certain parts of Kootenay mines had been closed down, miners were walking the streets, capital was being withdrawn, business was stagnated—conditions were directly reversed from what they had been only a short time ago, the Sloan mine then and there, and now promising lives of provincial industrial activity. All sections of the country were well aware of these unsatisfactory changes of conditions; the government could not be blind to them, and he had expected and hoped that they would have seized the very first opportunity to seek a solution of the existing difficulties, and indicate in his Honor's speech, that they intended to ask the legislature to adopt a royal commission to investigate all the conditions applying, and devise a remedy for the difficulty that had already operated so injuriously to the prosperity of the province. The government could not but see that the activity and prosperity of the Sloan country was paralyzed, and yet it seemed that they did not regard this as of sufficient importance to so much as justify a reference to it in his Honor's speech. He had already asked for all correspondence bearing upon this important question, and when the papers were laid before the house it was his intention to go as far as a private member might be permitted to in the direction of securing a royal commission for the purposes he had indicated. The Pacific cable project and the government's offer to assist in the provincial treasury was another subject upon which he had certainly expected to see some mention in his Honor's speech. It seemed passing strange to him that while insisting that the finances of the government had been so juggled and the province brought into such a condition that it was practically bankrupt by the late government—so much so that it was out of the question to think of necessary roads and other public works in our own province for the present—it was nevertheless proposed by the government after only a few months' tenure of office to give away a cool million for the sinking of a cable. Naturally he wanted to see the cable laid—but where was the money to be laid—the giving of a million of British Columbia money at the present time? He had happened to meet the honorable Finance Minister in Kootenay at about the time that this cable proposal was made, and he had asked the Finance Minister where the great advantage to British Columbia was to be derived. Hon. Mr. Cotton had said that it would be in the advertisement that the province would receive. Surely this was about the most expensive advertising that any province had ever gone in for! He had asked Hon. Mr. Cotton in Kootenay as to whether or not the offer had contained a condition as to its ratification by the house, and had been assured that it did. Yet when he had come to make inquiry in this matter he had found that there was absolutely no reference as to ratification. The offer had been made ignoring altogether the views of the assembly. It had been made by the government, and while it could not therefore be fairly repudiated by the house, he claimed that without the provision as to ratification, it had been made in defiance of the constitution. The necessity for all such contracts containing a clause making them subject to ratification by parliament had been evidenced in the instance of the Mackenzie & Mann contracts, which had fallen to the ground in just this manner. He again expressed surprise that nothing touching this curious cable proposal was to be said in the speech. Again, there was neglect as to the agricultural industry. Surely the present government did not propose to neglect agriculture altogether. Surely they recognized its importance in a degree at least, not only as a productive industry, but also as a political power. He did not think that the farmers would allow the slight to pass unrecognized, or un-

answered. Redistribution, too, was a subject to which more extended and comprehensive reference certainly should have been made. The member for South Nanaimo in his address had devoted himself very largely to personalities, attacking Mr. Martin and himself (Mr. Higgins), and had indicated that if the government had gone back upon the principles that it had been elected to represent, he too would be found in opposition. This he would endeavor to show the honorable gentleman. Tracing the progress of events from the time of the last general elections, the member for Esquimalt said that he had opposed the Turner government on account of its extravagance, and its wasteful disposition of the public lands—more particularly in the matter of the grant to the Cassiar Central Railway Company. He had predicted at that time that all who had been identified with that grant would be condemned by the people, and his prophecy had been fulfilled. Passing to the action of the present government, the member Esquimalt said that he took issue with the government largely on account of the ministers, without calling a meeting of their supporters, or otherwise consulting them, had made overtures to the opposition for a coalition, inviting one of the members of the opposition to enter their cabinet, and suggesting that they would make such concessions to his views as would permit him to do so. In other words, without meeting the party in caucus or otherwise, they were willing to set aside the principles upon which they had been entrusted with the administration of the country's affairs by the people—they had proved treacherous to their own followers and false to the principles of their existence as an administration. He had (as he had told the Globe in an interview) not left the government—the government had left him. When the government had shown proper regard for the interests of the principles of and maintenance of the government, it was the exponent he had been found with them heart and soul—indeed on one occasion he had saved them from utter and complete defeat. With a graceless reference to the uniform fairness and courtesy extended to him by the Victoria city press, Mr. Higgins passed to the statements that had been made by the member for South Nanaimo as to his inability to again receive an expression of confidence from Esquimalt. He would regret to think that this would be the case. He had represented this good old constituency for fifteen years. He had given it his best service; and he hoped to represent it for fifteen years to come. Despite the views expressed by the member for South Nanaimo, he did not for a moment doubt that he was well in touch with the people of Esquimalt; and if an election were held in two or three weeks' time, as he should like to see, it he felt confident that he would be returned with a very much increased majority.

Making complimentary reference to Mr. Martin's vindication of his position, the member for Esquimalt also declared the member thoroughly independent—if the Turner party adopted a policy of progress with them; if not, he was not. He felt himself quite justified in leaving a government that would propose a coalition without consulting its supporters, and even at a sacrifice of certain of the principles of the party. With regard to the deadlock resultant from the operation of the eight-hour law in the Kootenay, he would say that he would not wish to have it repeated; but he did say that the government should take immediate action to properly investigate the causes of existing differences between capital and labor, and devise some amicable method of bringing them together. Any policy of the government which would have the support of the miners would never endorse any measure that was calculated ill-advisedly to drive capital out of the country. He emphasized the point that in his estimation the main point of government duty, consideration of the settlement of the difficulty in Kootenay produced by the eight-hour law, had been totally overlooked.

MR. DEANE followed, devoting himself primarily to an attack upon Mr. Joseph Martin, and citing his speech of great ability, calculated to bring disgrace upon the legislature, and without precedent or parallel under the British flag. He asserted that none of Mr. Martin's insults had been replied to, not because they were undeserved, but because his opponents on Mr. Speaker's right considered the silence of pity or contempt more eloquent than words. With regard to Mr. Higgins' reasons for leaving the party, the member for Yale declared that it had been well understood in the party that Mr. Helmecken was to be offered a portfolio, without deviation from the principles of the party, however, and chiefly to give Victoria representation in the cabinet. Mr. Helmecken had seen fit to decline, but there had been no understanding or creditable feature about the negotiations. As to the Pacific cable offer, he would have been opposed to the granting of so much money unless the government could have produced better evidence of value than seemed apparent on the ground that a million dollars could be better expended at home. Still, however, the offer had not been accepted; the province had got a certain amount of advertising in connection; had paid nothing—and therefore all ended well. Taking up the speech in detail, the member from Kamloops urged the amendment of the educational system as the main feature of government policy, and hoped that a normal school for proper training of teachers and suitable grading of salaries would be one of the parts of the new improvement plans. Declaring himself as distinctly opposed to land grants in any form, he endorsed the proposition of buying back the Columbia & Western grant from the C. P. R., believing that portions of this land would be found worth \$6 an acre, and that it would be obtained for 20 cents. As to the redistribution, he would have preferred to see a complete new survey, calculated to give all parts of the country fair representation, but as the time did not appear to be ripe for such a measure, he was glad to accept the Boundary Creek proposition on the principle that half a loaf is better than nothing. He thought that the land law should be modified in the interest of the pre-emptor.

Mr. Ellison—the pre-emptor should get his land by pre-emption. Taking up Mr. Turner's financial criticism, the member from Kamloops declared that although British Columbia's credit had fallen, so had British Columbia's, which were lower now than for many years, indicating a bad period in the money market rather than any depreciation in British Columbia or its government. As for the eight-hour question in the Kootenay, he had passed the house unanimously, and he did not see the necessity for any compromise on that matter was one between the miners and mine owners, and would naturally adjust itself.

MR. ELLISON, continuing the consideration of His Honor's speech, said that he appreciated the action that the government and the house had taken in offering a company of mounted rifles from British Columbia for service against the Boers in the troubled Transvaal. On arriving in Victoria he had, before any mention had been made of this subject, himself offered to the Premier to go east of the Cascades and raise such a company as would be a credit to this province, to Canada, and to the great Empire of which Canada forms an important part. (Cheers.) He felt that there was no need for him to say more about the war. All had discussed it and read about it in the papers; and nothing that could be said by anyone in the house would add to the information available. No representative man should, however, fail in showing his loyalty, and he therefore desired to take the opportunity afforded at this juncture, in order that the government might know that they had his hearty approval, and the approval of everyone in the Province and the Dominion in this first portion of their programme. (Applause.) As to the clause in the address relating to the settlement of the troublesome disputes in the Atlin country, he also agreed with the government as to the services rendered by Mr. Justice Irving; while it was clear, however, that there had been a great deal of blundering on the part of the present government, precipitating the difficulties that made a settlement necessary. This would not have been the case had the late government been in power, for they would have adapted themselves to the requirements of the new country, and made suitable arrangements for its intelligent administration.

So great had been the blundering that many men who had gone to that new district had had to return without even being able to record a claim, and thus not only the individual but the country suffered. With respect to the statement in His Honor's speech that there had been a one-sidedness, it was a large taxpayer, and he certainly had seen no remissions on his tax list. (Laughter.) Anyone on the other side of the house had had his taxes remitted he should like to hear from them. He waited for a response, and receiving none, proceeded to say that anyone conversant with the statutes knew that the remission of the mortgage tax and the free miners' tax did not come into effect until after the last assessments had been made. Therefore no one could have been benefited by such remissions as yet, and the paragraph of the speech in this connection could not be anything other than wilfully deceptive. As to the saving on the loan, he failed to see how it could occur, when there was a depreciation of the value of the securities, and public confidence in British Columbia had so declined that there were no open offers for it.

He claimed that the coming into power of the present government had had an evil effect on the province. British Columbia had been going forward by leaps and bounds until this year. Now, however, a very large number of the best mines were closed down and had been for some time. What was the reason? Bad legislation on the part of the Semlin government, and nothing else! He quite agreed with the member for Esquimalt that something should be done to rectify this condition of affairs.

A Government Member—it was not bad legislation. Mr. Ellison held that it was. He said that some argument should be made to bring about an amicable settlement between the miners and the mine owners of the Slokan. Until something of this kind was done the country would be at a standstill, and the mines would cease to be producing, which would be to the interest of neither the miners, the mine owners nor the provincial government. The member criticized the government's proposal to buy from the C. P. R. the land granted to secure construction of the Columbia & Western railway. This land had always been open to pre-emption and to the location of mining claims. If the land in question had possessed any value the C. P. R. would not be found in the position of wishing to give it back to the province at a reduced valuation. What had been stated in his speech in connection with the proposal was another misrepresentation, which he proceeded to demonstrate by citing the statutes showing that the time had been extended only last year in which the C. P. R. might decide whether it favored retention of the land or acceptance of the cash subsidy.

Why had the government taken this action if it was earnest in its opposition to the C. P. R. lands away? They showed their willingness to give the lands away by extending the time of the selection period. Now the C. P. R. decided that they did not want the land.

He would favor a law of the province against giving away public lands in any way, shape or form, and a company. He maintained that in this case neither the C. P. R. nor any other company was entitled to either land or money. The railway had not been built to Pentleton, as the late government had intended that it should be, being caused by the Mackenzie & Mann and the late provincial government. The act distinctly set forth that before the company should be entitled to any aid the road should be built from Trail to Pentleton; and indeed in its present condition the great value of the road was lost inasmuch as in the Okanagan district they were now out of the line, and to go about four hundred miles, whereas if the line were built only about one hundred miles of travel would be involved.

The Coast district and his own constituency had been waiting for that road for many years. Through the repealing of the Mackenzie & Mann contract last year, the province had been obliged to pay the immediate proceeds of the sale of the land suddenly and unfortunately terminated. The government, if it aimed at meeting the public wants, should hasten the completion of the Pentleton and Midway railway. The C. P. R. not only said "We will build it when we feel like it." He proposed therefore that the province should give the company the money subsidy or a loan, which in this present case when "WE" feel like it, and that would be when they completed the line as defined by the terms of their contract—not one day before.

Discussing the Boundary Creek country, particularly in connection with the proposal to give it a large part of its own, he said that it was unquestionably one of the greatest and most promising sections of the province. This present proposal was, however, a kind of gerrymander. The government believed that they could increase their majority by getting another member there. They were entirely mistaken the present government could not elect a member anywhere. He noted that nothing signified their intention of introducing general redistribution bill they must admit that the bill of the late government was all right.

As to the proposal of the government to open up the Okanagan country—that was very proper, but there were a large number of other districts in the province which were waiting to be opened up. They had been waiting for roads, railroads and bridges. He might mention in particular his own thriving district.

The Similkameen, Copper Mountains, Twenty-Mile Creek, Glen Robinson, Kerecums, were all new and very promising.

government and the house had taken in offering a company of mounted rifles from British Columbia for service against the Boers in the troubled Transvaal. On arriving in Victoria he had, before any mention had been made of this subject, himself offered to the Premier to go east of the Cascades and raise such a company as would be a credit to this province, to Canada, and to the great Empire of which Canada forms an important part. (Cheers.) He felt that there was no need for him to say more about the war. All had discussed it and read about it in the papers; and nothing that could be said by anyone in the house would add to the information available. No representative man should, however, fail in showing his loyalty, and he therefore desired to take the opportunity afforded at this juncture, in order that the government might know that they had his hearty approval, and the approval of everyone in the Province and the Dominion in this first portion of their programme. (Applause.) As to the clause in the address relating to the settlement of the troublesome disputes in the Atlin country, he also agreed with the government as to the services rendered by Mr. Justice Irving; while it was clear, however, that there had been a great deal of blundering on the part of the present government, precipitating the difficulties that made a settlement necessary. This would not have been the case had the late government been in power, for they would have adapted themselves to the requirements of the new country, and made suitable arrangements for its intelligent administration.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are not only easy to take, but they are so easy to get, they are so easy to get, they are so easy to get.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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the Blue Ribbon of the Turf  
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## Vancouver's News Budget.

All Merchants With Grocers in  
Tabooing Trading Stamps  
and Lottery Schemes.

Caners Come to No Agreement  
—Another Attempt at League  
Baseball.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 12.—The Art, Historical and Scientific Association have elected president for the ensuing year Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, C. M. G., LL.D.; first vice-president, Mrs. H. A. Mellon; second vice-president, Rev. L. Norman Tucker; secretary, H. J. De Forrest; corresponding secretary, Prof. Odum; treasurer, Miss M. Fraser. The donations for the year have been numerous. Among them are two pieces of Roman pavement, and a large square of native cloth from Fiji. Duplicated specimens at the Victoria government museum have been promised.

Mr. H. Watson has been presented with a very valuable gold watch and chain at a meeting of Vancouver Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, as an appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the chapter. The grand superintendent of the district of British Columbia, R. T. H. Clouston, made the presentation. On the same occasion the retiring Principal was also the recipient of the jewels of his order. The following officers were installed: H. K. Brown, Z.; F. M. Cowperthwaite, second P. H.; J. W. Morrison, third P. H.; J. W. Brown, S.; J. Sharp, S. S.; J. F. Schofield, J. S. N.; W. Downie, S. E.; S. N. Jarrett, S. N.; W. Downie, S. E.; S. N. Jarrett, S. N.

J. C. Christy, of Brandon, Man., and C. C. Smith returned from Texada Island today, where they have been on a tour of inspection, with a view of possible purchase. Court Pacific, Ancient Order of Foresters, entertained about 75 guests yesterday, many being present from Victoria and Nanaimo district. Organizer Hilbert of Nanaimo was present to assist in the installation of officers. H. Robinson made the presentation. The following were the officers installed: Chief ranger, George Hay; past chief ranger, W. J. Tryball; sub-chief, D. R. Jones; treasurer, A. Clegg; secretary, F. Humphreys; senior woodward, F. W. Pearson; junior woodward, George Tarrant.

The canners have held two meetings in Vancouver, one yesterday and one today. Both meetings were presided over by Mr. W. Farrell. The meetings were called to endeavor to arrive at some plan by which the canners could co-operate for their common good. The canners were represented, but the diversity of opinion expressed precluded any possibility of arriving at an amicable arrangement. The meeting resulted in nothing being done.

Messrs. W. H. Lucas, of Cleveland, and T. Sullivan, of Milwaukee, arrived here today. Mr. Sullivan went on to Victoria. It is the intention of these gentlemen to organize baseball clubs, if possible, in Victoria and Vancouver, with the idea of these clubs entering a league composed of Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma. Of course, this would mean the importation of professional players from the East. It is proposed to arrange a schedule so that each city would have two games a week.

All the Vancouver merchants are joining in the movement to abolish trading stamps. At New Westminster also a very large meeting of merchants took place on Wednesday, when similar action to that taken by Vancouver was resolved upon. March 1 is the limit after which trading stamps are not to be used in the Royal City. Every newspaper on the Mainland has promised to aid in the movement of the alleged evil. In both cities merchants are required to do away with the lottery system as well as trading stamps. The bank managers have all expressed disapproval of the system, and the board of trade will be asked to request the provincial government to pass special legislation against lotteries, trading stamps, premiums and nickel-in-the-slot machines.

## ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Jan. 12.—The polling yesterday resulted in the re-election of A. S. Gledhill for mayor, defeating Hector McPherson by a majority of 43. There were 550 votes cast, and of these Gledhill received 306 and McPherson 243. The council elected is as follows: First ward—G. R. Hamilton and Jno. Deane; Second ward—Hector McPherson and Alex. A. Mackenzie; who defeated Ross Thompson. Third ward—Jno. S. Clute, jr., and G. Talbot, who defeated John Edgren and M. W. Simpson.

The contest for mayor was lively, as each man had a large number of political friends and workers. Every available team in the city was out in the interests of one or other of the candidates. There was considerable chaffing, but not a single serious row occurred. The day was a very busy one, and the mark of the day. There were some lively scenes at the mines where one shift comes off work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, just one hour before the polls close. As the men came out of the Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Nickle Plate, Josie and No. 1, they were met by workers for both candidates for mayor who held sheets waiting to take them direct to the polls. The question "Are you a voter?" was no sooner answered in the affirmative than the man was invited to take a ride down, and they came down in sleighs and kept the election officers busy. The men from

the Gertrude, Iron Colt, Columbia-Kootenay and other miners voted in the morning, the managers of some of the mines giving their men time to do so. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

## CHILLIWACK.

On the 3rd instant St. Thomas' church, Chilliwack, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when Nellie, eldest daughter of George Melhuish, Esq., Sardis, was united in wedlock to Mr. Stanley Tytler, of Nelson. The bride, who looked charming in her travelling dress of lawn cloth, was given away by her father, her two sisters, Misses May and Blanche, being in attendance as bridesmaids. The groom was ably supported by Mr. Herbert Neville Smith. The knot was tied by the Rev. W. Allen, vicar. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the family residence, where an excellent repast awaited them. In the afternoon the happy couple, amidst showers of rice and old shoes, left for Harrison, en route to Nelson, where they will in future reside. The numerous handsome presents received attested to the popularity of both bride and groom. The good wishes of a host of friends follow them to their new home.

At a largely attended meeting of residents of Chilliwack and vicinity, held recently, the following resolution, moved by A. L. Gillanders and seconded by J. S. Kelly, was unanimously carried: "That the electors of Chilliwack, in public meeting assembled, do hereby express our satisfaction in, and approval of, the unanimous action taken by the honorable the legislative assembly of British Columbia in offering a contingent to serve with the imperial troops in South Africa; and be it further resolved that the clerk forward a copy of this resolution to the honorable the Premier and to C. W. Munro, M. P. P."

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

## FOR THE EMPIRE.

They are going, they are going, from our hearths and homes to-day. To uphold the Old Flag's glory in a land that's far away.

Heirs are they of Talavera—Salamanca—Waterloo—Blenheim—Ramilles—Malplaquet—and the dark Crimea, too; Theirs, the high descent of Valor, born of many a famous name; Theirs, the right to guard the colors on the deathless scroll of Fame; They are going, they are going, and the people's parting cheers Drown the gentle sister's weeping and the mother's hidden tears.

They have heard the voice of Duty. Each of them, this solemn day, Stands for Britain and the Empire, let the end be what it may; They have rallied to the colors, dauntless Saxon, Gael and Celt; And they march to stay Oppression on the far-off southern veldt;

Theirs to bear the Empire's burden, shot and shell and bayonet charge; Theirs to breast the narrow trenches, dug within the gathered gloom; Theirs, mayhap, to see Life's sunshine fade within the gathered gloom; Theirs, the soldier's decoration—or the hero's unknown tomb.

Theirs, the ecstasy of battle, where the manly spirit thrills; When the day of deadly combat every dastard feeling stills; God be with them, gallant fellows, may His hand their young lives shield;

When the trumpet blast of Duty calls them to the stricken field; And when victory is with them let the strong right-arm be stayed; When the stricken foe is helpless, may the cold steel be delayed;

Ware the soldier's after-madness—ware the dark overwhelming flood That oft sinks the kindest nature in the cruel lust of blood.

They are going, they are going, from our hearths and homes to-day. To uphold the Old Flag's glory in a land that's far away. Heirs are they of Talavera—Salamanca—Waterloo—Blenheim—Ramilles—Malplaquet—and the dark Crimea, too; Theirs, the high descent of Valor, born of many a famous name;

Theirs, the right to guard the colors on the deathless scroll of Fame; They are going, they are going, whilst the people's parting cheers Drown the gentle sister's weeping and the mother's hidden tears.

Guelph, January 4. —The Blacksmith.

Wild with Piles...

A Torturing Disease for which Dr. Chase's Ointment is a Positive Cure.

"I was wild with piles when I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has completely cured me."

This is the substance of scores and hundreds of letters received at these offices from every nook and corner of Canada.

If you could only look over these letters you would be sure to find the names of your friends and neighbors. You could not then be skeptical of the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only guaranteed cure for piles.

Ask your neighbor about it; ask your druggist or dealer what he knows about Dr. Chase's Ointment. If you prefer, send a two cent stamp to these offices to pay postage on a free sample, which will be returned by return mail if you mention this paper.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never yet been known to fail to cure piles. It will not fall in your case. It matters not what kind of piles you have or how long standing, if you use Dr. Chase's Ointment freely and regularly it will cure.

For women suffering from itching, Dr. Chase's Ointment is a prompt relief. It also cures pimples, blackheads, eczema, salt rheum and all itching skin diseases. It is of inestimable worth in every home. Get a box at all dealers, or Edmans, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Quick Time.  
Elegant Service  
Reasonable Rates.

Operating the Latest Improved Pullman  
First-Class and Tourist Sleepers.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to  
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent, Victoria.  
A. R. JOHNSTON & CO., Agents, Nanaimo.  
THEO. BRYANT, Agent, Wellington.  
J. O. McMULLAN, General Agent, Vancouver.

ARTHUR MALINS, Agent, Westmaster.  
A. D. CHARLTON,  
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

## Nandy List of Victoria Firms

BUILDERS & GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad St., P.O. Box 518; office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

FUR SKIN DRESSER.  
R. PUMPHREY—Heaver, Otter and other kinds of fur, Seal Skin Jackets Redyed, 123 Fort St.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.  
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.  
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.  
JOSEPH HEANRY, Truck and Drayman—Office 20 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMERS.  
CHAS. HAYWARD, 62 Government street.

HARDWARE.  
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of Iron, steel hardware, tinware, foundries, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street, Telephone 670.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.  
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 12.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.  
STEWART & FAIRLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.  
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.  
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting, Tel. 220.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.  
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocos, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.  
L. Goodacre, Contractor by appt to Royal Navy and Dominion Government, Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd., Gov't and Yates sts.—Butchers and packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch, Vancouver.

REAL ESTATE.  
TO RENT—Seven-roomed furnished house, No. 23 Catharine St., Victoria West; 4 bedrooms, piano, bath, two boats and boat-house, with premises. Ben Williams & Co., 41 Fort St.

STEAM DYE WORKS.  
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The late established 1885. 1144 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb.; country orders solicited, 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.  
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder's corner Michie and Mendez will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

## Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.  
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.

AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.  
BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.  
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.  
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.  
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.  
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.  
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.  
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.

HOELS.  
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.  
BADMINTON HOUSE, rates \$2 and \$2.50. STRAND HOTEL—Hastings street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.  
TRETHERWEY & BRITAIN, Bank of B. N. A. Building, Hastings street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.  
Best \$2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.  
F. J. OOSTERLOO, Manager.

The Strand Hotel  
On the European plan. Special rooms. Commercial Men. Hastings street West, Vancouver, B.C.

City Hall, January 5th, 1900.  
Certified Correct.  
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.  
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

# Corporation of the City of Victoria.

## Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1899.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
<b>SINKING FUNDS.</b>	<b>LOANS.</b>
Water Works Loan By-law, 1877, due 1902, \$17,410 51	Water Works, issued 1877, due 1902, \$20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1880, due 1905, 25,895 73	Water Works, issued 1880, due 1905, 75,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1888, due 1912, 3,587 70	Water Works, issued 1888, due 1912, 20,000 00
Public Lighting Loan By-law, 1885, due 1905, 10,770 97	Public Lighting, issued 1885, due 1905, 16,000 00
Drainage Loan By-law, 1885, due 1905, 3,370 80	Drainage, issued 1885, due 1905, 5,000 00
Streets and Bridges Loan By-law, 1880, due 1905, 7,341 61	Streets and Bridges, issued 1880, due 1905, 50,000 00
Johnson street Sewer Loan By-law, 1885, due 1905, 5,367 70	Johnson st. sewer, issued 1885, due 1905, 30,000 00
City Hall Addition Loan By-law, 1890, due 1910, 8,850 00	Streets, bridges and cemetery, issued 1880, due 1910, 45,000 00
Cemetery Loan By-law, 1890, due 1910, 3,159 48	City hall addition, issued 1890, due 1910, 35,000 00
Flour Mill Bonus Loan By-law, 1891, due 1910, 3,955 93	Cemetery, issued 1890, due 1910, 12,500 00
Sewerage Loan By-law, 1890, due 1910, 28,253 17	Flour Mill bonus, issued 1891, due 1911, 10,000 00
Market Site Loan By-law, 1890, due 1910, 4,237 65	Sewerage, issued 1890, due 1910, 300,000 00
Market Building Loan By-law, 1890, due 1910, 5,179 56	Market site, issued 1892, due 1912, 45,000 00
Crematory Loan By-law, 1890, due 1910, 2,232 05	Market building, issued 1892, due 1912, 55,000 00
Agricultural Association Loan By-law, 1891, due 1910, 6,348 71	Crematory, issued 1890, due 1910, 10,000 00
City of Victoria, A. 1892, due 1910, 38,693 24	Agricultural Assn., issued 1891, due 1911, 25,000 00
Street Loan By-law, 1892, due 1910, 1,301 29	City of Victoria Act, issued 1892, due 1910, 188,000 00
Surface Drains Loan By-law, 1893, due 1910, 7,053 84	Streets, issued 1892, due 1912, 25,000 00
Educational Loan By-law, 1893, due 1910, 4,298 12	Surface drains, issued 1893, due 1913, 125,000 00
Electric Light Loan By-law, 1894, due 1914, 1,082 30	Educational, issued 1894, due 1914, 85,000 00
Prov. Royal Jubilee Hospital Loan By-law, 1894, due 1914, 1,320 66	Electric light, issued 1894, due 1914, 55,000 00
Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894, due 1914, 942 10	Prov. Royal Jubilee Hospital, issued 1894, due 1914, 35,000 00
Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894, due 1914, 3,769 21	Exhibition, issued 1894, due 1914, 25,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1894, due 1914, 5,358 30	Sewerage, issued 1894, due 1914, 100,000 00
	Water works, issued 1894, due 1914, 150,000 00
	Consolidated Debentures, issued 1890, due 1919, 210,000 00
	Unpaid interest, 500 00
	Unfinished contracts, 130 20
	Admiral's House refund, 360 00
	Contract deposit account, 36,500 00
	Point Ellice bridge accident, 12,500 00
	Gordon judgment and costs, 73,212 09
	Bank British North America.
	General account, \$10,827 71
	City of Victoria Act, 67 70
	Admiral's House, 130 20
	Consolidated Debenture No. 1, 40,245 56
	Consolidated Debenture No. 2, 43,230 84
	Permanent sidewalks, 1,430 69
	Registrar Supreme Court, 100 00
	Cash, 2,392 32
	Corporation of the City of Victoria, being excess of liabilities over assets, 1,417,914 30
	Victoria, B.C., City Hall, January 5th, 1900. Certified Correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1899.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
<b>1st January to 31st December 1899.</b>	<b>1st January to 31st December 1899.</b>
Cash, Jan. 1, 1899, \$2,035 55	City debt, \$220,128 38
Bank of B. N. A., 15,597 70	Municipal council, 1,839 00
Land & Improvement Tax, 102,557 00	Civic salaries, 16,297 05
Special rate "debt", 103,253 21	City institutions, 107,324 33
Water rates and rent, 52,737 30	Buildings and surveys, 40,844 00
License fees, 17,130 00	Streets, bridges and sidewalks, 40,844 00
Liquor licenses, 17,130 00	Miscellaneous, 27,802 71
Fire Ins. Co's fines and fees, 8,255 00	Education, 49,210 82
Police court fines and fees, 2,275 00	Board of health, 4,248 56
Road tax, 2,996 00	Sewerage Rental Fund, 8,550 00
Revenue tax, 9,880 00	Point Ellice bridge accident, 283 08
Interest from investments, 2,834 75	Deluge engine house, 1,090 00
Dog tax, 614 00	Deposit account, 100 00
Pound fees, 547 85	Registrar Supreme Court, 100 00
Market place fees, 1,943 45	
Prov. Gov't in aid of Fire department, 500 00	City Hall, January 5th, 1900. Certified Correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.
Interest from investments, 25 38	
Interest from sinking fund, 9,807 99	
Interest from investments, 2,208 32	
Miscellaneous receipts, 1,588 71	
	Statement showing the expenditure for the year 1899, as brought to account in the Treasury of the City of Victoria from January 1st to 31st December, 1899.
	City Debt—
	Interest on debentures, \$8,672 90
	Guarantee of interest Victoria & Sidney Railway, 9,000 00
	Interest under Am. Loan By-law, 2,162 05
	Interest under Judgment Payment By-law, 1,825 00
	Sinking funds, \$22,728 86
	Interest from investment ditto, 8,811 61
	Brokerage and Exchange, 427 06
	Redemption of debentures, 8,290 00
	Interest under authority "The Waterworks Loan By-law, 1877", 95,639 95
	City Hall, January 5th, 1900. Certified Correct. JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

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## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1899.

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## IMPERIAL HOTEL

## Restaurant

(Theatre Block)

\* NOW OPEN \*

Private  
Dinners  
and  
Suppers  
a  
Specialty

Rooms single and  
on suite.  
Meals at all hours  
English & French  
Cooking.

## THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Jan. 12-8 p.m.  
SYNOPSIS.

The present high winds have been confined to this province and are due to the rapid eastward passage of an extensive storm area across the Pacific. It has caused heavy rains over the Pacific Slope. A storm of 12 inches in 24 hours. Mild weather prevails across the mountains to Alberta, and is likely to extend to Manitoba.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	43	52
New Westminster	45	50
Kamloops	34	50
Barkerville	22	38
Calgary	22	38
Winnipeg	12	35
Portland, Ore.	50	56
San Francisco	46	54

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. Pacific time,  
Saturday:  
Victoria and vicinity—Decreasing westerly winds; partly fair, with occasional rain or sleet.  
Lower Mainland—Decreasing westerly winds; occasional rain or sleet; lower temperature.

## VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	45	Mean—47
Noon	51	Highest—52
5 p.m.	48	Lowest—43

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:  
5 a.m. .... 6 miles southeast.  
Noon .... 31 miles west.  
6 p.m. .... 40 miles west.  
Average state of weather—Showery.  
Rain—1.83 inches.  
Sunshine—2 hours.  
Barometer at noon—Observed—29.689  
Corrected—29.695

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver—  
H. A. Mann, J. R. Martin,  
G. B. Barber, W. H. Huxton,  
A. Heathorn, Archibald, Pentreath,  
B. A. Fraser, F. Mitchell,  
Wm. Bassett, F. Macrae,  
R. B. Skinner, H. A. Stearns,  
Thos. Dunn.

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver—  
G. A. Carleton, Lenz & Leiser,  
Mrs. H. Greenfield, J. Percy & Co.,  
E. B. Martin & Co., S. Leiser,  
Hong Wo Ling Co., Brackman & Ker,  
Heng Lung & Co., Hutchison & Co.,  
W. Knox & Co., W. C. King,  
Fell & Co., W. J. Wilson,  
Morris & Co., W. G. Fraser & Co.,  
W. C. King, B. C. Jobling Co.,  
Gim Fook Yuen, H. J. Matthews,  
F. C. Davidge & Co., J. Barrett,  
Kong On Lung, D. Spencer,  
Walt & Co., Thos. Earle,  
Yuen Lung & Co., B. C. Elec. Ry.,  
W. G. DeLong, H. Stadthagen,  
A. Sheret, H. B. Co.,  
John Colbert, City Trans. Co.,  
J. W. Mellor, S. Leiser & Co.,  
J. Todd & Son, Henderson Bros.,  
J. A. Sayward, Deville & Sons,  
Lenz & Leiser, Mulheide & Mann,  
S. C. Russell, A. J. Clyde & Co.,  
Earsman & Hardie, S. J. Pitts,  
V. & E. Tel. Co., Dom. Ex. Co.

## EVERYBODY IS COUGHING.

Except those who use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It loosens the tightness in the chest, stops the cough, allays the inflammation, breaks the soreness and promptly cures all sorts of coughs and colds, bronchitis, croup, asthma and sore throat. It is found in nine-tenths of the homes of this country. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

## TRIBUTE TO BOBS.

That prince of recent parodists, Mr. T. W. H. Crossland, has produced still another "Bobs" poem—with acknowledgments to kiplings.

There's a little man we know,  
Name o' Bobs,  
Comin' out to work the show—  
Our Bobs;  
Sixty odd, if he's a day,  
Trifle baldish, trifle grey—  
Which don't matter anyway,  
Do it, Bobs?

When the prospect don't entice,  
Ring up Bobs;  
You'll get the best advice  
Off'n Bobs;  
If yer army's put to rout,  
An' the people's on the shout,  
An' the 'Orse guards feels in doubt,  
Send for Bobs.

'E don't gae about the game,  
Our pal Bobs;  
But 'e plays it all the same,  
F. M. Bobs;  
Walkin' 'ere an' 'ere an' 'ere,  
Nuffen takes 'im by surprise—  
Try an' get a bloomin' rise—  
Outer Bobs!

'E's the sort to bring you luck,  
General Bobs;  
An' 'e'll wire you when 'e's stuck,  
Little Bobs.  
When they say 'e can't fight Boer,  
It's just more makes 'im roar  
Till his little chest is sore—  
Don't it, Bobs?

Uncle Kroozer sits at home—  
See 'im, Bobs!  
Thinkin' 'e's the Pope o' Rome—  
I say, Bobs!  
Kroozer's 'andy with the knobs,  
An' as artful as a fox;  
Who's a-goin' to give 'im socks?  
Well—it's Bobs!

We are at for anyfink  
Under Bobs;  
Fighthin' simply meek and drink  
When we've Bobs;  
All our Generals means bliz,  
All has blood in 'im like fliz,  
But for general purposes,  
Gimme Bobs!

Sere's to Bobs Bahadur—  
Good old Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!  
'E's our comin' Transvalader,  
Little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!  
Mr. Kipling, I am sure,  
Won't be angry, if once more,  
We chalk plainly on the floor,  
"Bless yer, Bobs!"

## To Tap the Rich North.

## Board of Trade Discusses Project for Opening Up of Omineca and Interior

## Brothie Light and Harbor Improvements Other Subjects Discussed.

The quarterly meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon was a most important one inasmuch as the subjects under discussion are of great interest to the city of Victoria and the whole province. The question which excited the liveliest debates, was the endorsement by the board of the proposition for the government to aid the construction of a wagon road to Omineca from the headwaters of the Skeena river. The necessity of improving Victoria harbor also came up and immediate action will be taken to bring before the Dominion government the desirability of at once commencing dredging operations.

The president, W. A. Ward, presided, and there were present J. J. Shallocross, C. A. Holland, C. H. Lugin, H. M. Graham, John Percy, A. G. McCandless, Simon Leiser, Joshua Davies, H. Galt, Beaumont Boggs, James Thompson, C. D. Mason, Col. Prior, Capt. W. G. Clarke, Jacob Schl, R. H. Hall, F. J. Claxton, R. Briskine, L. G. McQuade, F. W. Foster and the secretary, F. Elworthy.

The President reviewed the business dealt with by the council since the last quarterly general meeting. The unsatisfactory steamship service with the Sound received considerable attention. Communications were addressed to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies and the Great Northern had offered to co-operate with Victoria if the city should decide to place a steamer on the route. But in view of the fact that the Victorian was now in good shape and the board had had a conference with Mr. Dodwell, he did not think it advisable to go any further at this time. At the conference Mr. Dodwell had stated that the steamer was held on one occasion at Seattle for some time. That statement was wrong; and in regard to him (the President) having been served breakfast after hours, the system in vogue on the Victorian is to serve breakfast from 7 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. and he had only requested the steward to furnish him with breakfast after 8:30, as he did not board the boat until after that hour. The hours arranged for breakfast are inconvenient, but he was assured by the steward that the grievance would be remedied.

In regard to Brothie ledge, he had to report that the absence of a light had been brought again to the attention of the Dominion government but so far without effect.

Col. Prior stated that he had written to Sir Louis Davies urging the necessity of immediately establishing the light, and he got a reply to the effect that the light could be established if the government came to use it, was found unsuitable, being too short, and a new one had to be ordered from England, but owing to the firm with which the order was placed being rushed with orders, there would be a delay of about a year in the establishment of the light.

President Ward said promises had been made by the Dominion government for four or five years in this connection and the repeated delays are getting somewhat notorious.

Attention has been drawn to the condition of the inner harbor, and in November last application was made that dredging be proceeded with forthwith, and also that an estimate be given for increasing the depth of the water to thirteen feet in the channel and along the wharves to the saw mills in the upper harbor. The information has been promised and it is believed that it is now being prepared.

Col. Prior, M.P., informed the board that he and his colleague, Thomas Earle, M.P., had applied each year for appropriations for harbor improvement, but while they got many promises nothing was done.

President Ward was of the opinion that it was a most important matter.

Mr. Lugin thought the matter should be allowed to rest. If there is any danger of vessels going around the situation was most grave. Could not something be done to strengthen the hands of the members? Some action must be taken and he was in favor of a strong memorial being prepared and given to Col. Prior for presentation to the Ottawa authorities. He therefore moved the following resolution:

"That a special committee be appointed to prepare a memorial relating to the improvement of the inner harbor, giving facts in detail to be submitted to parliament, and that in this connection expert information should be obtained."

Mr. Lugin did not wish to be one of the committee, which should, in his opinion, consist of shipping men; and in regard to the obtaining of expert evidence, that perhaps could be got from some of the local steamboat men. The memorial should not be a request to the department, but rather an argument showing why immediate action was necessary. He appreciated very fully the position of the local representatives and was impressed with the belief that something should be done to strengthen their hands. Mr. Shallocross seconded the motion.

At a previous meeting a resolution was passed urging the government authorities to commence dredging operations and Secretary Elworthy read the correspondence which passed between the board and Mr. Tarte, who had informed them that Mr. Roy had been instructed to make a survey.

Mr. Lugin's motion was carried unanimously and will be acted upon by the committee on harbors and navigation, who will be associated with prominent shipping men.

Col. Prior said the memorial would be of very great aid to members and he would like to have it in his hands at the earliest possible moment so as to get it before the department at once.

The next question to come up was the

opening up of the Omineca country. President Ward explained that in this connection there were two proposals—one a wagon road via Quesnelle, and the other one to be constructed by a wagon road by the shortest practical route, thus enabling stores and machinery to be taken into that country at a minimum cost.

Your committee find that the shortest route is that from the coast.

Your committee also recommend that every effort be made to continue the road from Ashcroft via Quesnelle so far as will promote the development and prosperity of the interior districts.

Your committee have had brought under their notice a proposal to construct a wagon road from Kitimat Sound to Hazelton, the consideration asked being a grant of 30,000 acres of unoccupied land. They urge that this proposal receive the careful consideration of the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SIMON LEISER,  
L. G. McQUADE,  
A. G. McCANDLESS,  
J. J. SHALLOCROSS.

F. W. Foster, of Ashcroft, then addressed the board, urging the claims and advantages of the scheme to tap the Omineca country by wagon road from Quesnelle. He said:

"Our residents in the Lillooet, Yale and Cariboo country, have for a long time agitated and petitioned the government for a wagon road reaching from the town of Quesnelle to Stuart's Lake, and an association was formed two seasons since at Ashcroft to further that project; petitions were circulated through 200 miles of the country and signed by the majority to impress our government with the urgent necessity of wagon road construction. Now that a grant of the project before them and has signified its earnestness to take the subject in hand, we find a certain portion (and that a minority) on the Coast have raised an objection from selfish motives and so try to defeat our energies. I will be recollected by some of the members of this board that the Cariboo road cut through the Cascade mountains and over a high plateau a distance of about 300 miles, though paid for by the government of the day, was afterwards paid for by the people of the Coast. As with that road was beneficial, by oppressive tolls, being from 1 1/2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound on all necessities of life, mining outfits and so forth.

"Now we come forward with a united request, to have the road still further extended towards another of our gold fields, the Omineca, which, owing to the immense cost of transportation, is being developed, and gives prospects of being one of the main gold producing centres.

"It is currently reported that the Dominion government intends to build a telegraph line over a portion, or may be the whole of the Omineca country, on our proposed road; if so the amalgamation of forces of construction could be so arranged that both Dominion and local governments could act harmoniously in the work—and thus the road would be built at an early date. As to the expense of this proposition, I am given to understand there are no engineering difficulties on the whole route. The roadway is mostly a good firm gravel on which grows a scrub. A few bridges over streams which are mostly fords are necessary. The other works will be draining off water that accumulates in low places, forming a lot of mud holes, much worse to get through than the live streams.


"This road would be the natural inlet to that country comprising Nechaco valley (on which the government has spent thousands in surveys) also Blackwater, Nation rivers, etc., and could be used either as wagon or sleigh road all the year, and would open up to easy access thousands of acres of meadow lands, also making Peace, Parsnip, Findlay and other large streams, known to be auriferous, accessible.

"I may mention that last season Col. Wright, who manages the Forty-Third Company's property, who are opening out large hydraulic propositions in Omineca, sent his secretary around by Skeena. The Colonel went from Vancouver via Quesnelle, starting with a train from Ashcroft a month later, and arrived at Omineca three weeks before his secretary, thus proving a saving of seven weeks in travel. You can see from this that so important a saving of one-third of the time for which the season is open for mining (I conclude 21 weeks) is as long as the frosts allow) is not to be overlooked. I enquired why was the delay or length of time by the Skeena route, and got as information that the Skeena generally presented the fact of being either too rough or too slow for navigation. If taken before spring freshets it is too low, and subsequently is an angry mountain stream, too strong for steamers. At a medium stage the water is fair, but this soon runs down, so there is a very short season open for navigation and during the winter cannot be used for travel, its sides being a succession of precipices impassable.

"Independently of this, our proposed Quesnelle and Stuart's Lake road would open up a section of country totally different to the Skeena route, and which until our road is made will be a terra incognita. The proposed route carries sufficient supplies to be of any service for his mining, so after a few days' pausing he has to retrace his journey, no matter how good his prospects of gold may be as he is out of provisions. A completion of this road would directly benefit 2,000 settlers or people living on or near lines of travel who are connected with farms who raise supplies.

"I have every confidence in this board of trade that they will use their influence for our local government to have our wishes so unanimously expressed by memorials to the government fully carried out at a nearly date. This is not only what is fair to the country, as well as ourselves."

Mr. Shallocross in reply said that the committee felt that the interests of one section, city or town should be considered in connection with so important a subject, but the interests of the whole province. The main point was to choose the shortest and best route to the Omineca. The interests of the small towns should not stand in the way of that being done. As far as distance was concerned, everything was in favor of the route via Essington, it being 500 miles from Ashcroft to Omineca, whereas it is only 310 from Essington. A proposal had been made by a syndicate to build a wagon road from Kitimat Inlet.



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The route which it is proposed shall be followed would make the entire distance traversed only 250 miles. The company proposed to construct a wagon road from the coast to the Omineca country. The distance via Ashcroft being 500 miles, the committee had only one thing to do—recommend the plan for using the shorter route. It was erroneous to say that the Coast cities desired to block the extension of the Ashcroft road. They were simply desirous of seeing the country opened up in the quickest and most advantageous manner. A further point was that the opening up of the country gave an advantage to the Coast cities. The company proposed to construct a wagon road from the coast to the Omineca country. The distance via Ashcroft being 500 miles, the committee had only one thing to do—recommend the plan for using the shorter route. It was erroneous to say that the Coast cities desired to block the extension of the Ashcroft road. They were simply desirous of seeing the country opened up in the quickest and most advantageous manner. A further point was that the opening up of the country gave an advantage to the Coast cities.

The Bulkley and other valleys in the immense country to the north, containing good farming and grazing land—even better than Nechaco. Realizing, therefore, the immense natural value of that portion of the province, he was quite in sympathy with Mr. Foster in his efforts to secure a wagon road from Quesnelle. But surely this province was rich enough and big enough to have both roads put through. We were too mealy-mouthed in asking for appropriations. The government would be justified in spending both sums necessary to build the two roads. (Applause.) But the main point to be considered in whatever was done was that the country must be opened up from the west, not from the east, as was the case with Kootenay, of the trade of which district the Coast cities were not getting their full share. The railway propositions which were up to tap the Kootenay from the west had all been blocked, and this sort of thing was a serious loss to the province. The old residents—the men who came here in the early days and endured great hardships in opening up the country—should have the first claim on the rapidly increasing trade. But they must make a determined effort, and be quick about it, too. Already there was a movement to tap the Omineca country from the east. The promoters of the scheme had now before them the maps and reports showing the routes and information regarding the resources of the district. It was intended to build a road from Edmonton into Omineca, not simply to get to the Coast, but to secure the trade to be got by developing the country on the way. It was certain that the immense region to the North would be the scene of great industrial activity. There were large deposits of auriferous gravel. Capt. Black bore out Mr. Foster in the statement that there were better hydraulic propositions untouched than have yet been opened up. It was the coming country. More was known of it now than was the case with Kootenay five years ago. The movement to open up the district by wagon roads was a very important one, and the proposition had his hearty support. (Applause.)

The report of the committee was thereupon adopted unanimously.

Mr. Shallocross suggested that a committee should be appointed to go to the government with the recommendation and drive it home by urging the great importance of immediate action being taken. This was acted upon, the same committee which drew up the report being appointed.

The board of trade was placed on the advisory board of the Philadelphia commercial museums, and on motion of Mr. McCandless it was decided to reciprocate by admitting to honorary membership Dr. W. P. Wilson and William H. Schall.

Further complaints reached the board regarding the difficulty of finding the agent-general's office in London, also the lack of information when discovered. The attention of the government will be called to the matter.

Considerable discussion was caused over a resolution which the Toronto board of trade proposes to introduce at the fourth congress of the chambers of commerce of the Empire in reference to commercial relations between the Mother country and her colonies and dependencies. It was finally decided to leave the matter over until the next meeting.

The following new members were elected: J. S. Macleure, James Bryce and H. C. Ross.

The thanks of the board were, on motion of Mr. McCandless, tendered to Premier Selin for the gift of a splendid plaster-cast, colored by Miss Heathfield, of an immense Fraser river salmon.

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